

TWENTY CENTS

SEPTEMBER 21, 1953

# TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



*Ernest Hamlyn Baker*

U.S. ATOM BOSS LEWIS STRAUSS  
The bomb race runs on Moscow time.

\$6.00 A YEAR

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VOL. LXII NO. 12



Studebaker Commander V-8 Staliner hard-top for five. Chrome wheel discs, white sidewalls—and glass-reducing tinted glass—optional at extra cost.

Actual color photograph

## Strikingly original! Exclusively Studebaker!

Drive it proudly! The new American car with the European look!  
Brilliant performer! Amazingly thrifty! Down to earth in price!

**T**HIS dramatic low-swung styling is the newest thing in car design—and only the 1953 Studebaker has it.

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You have a choice of nine distinctive new Studebaker body styles—sedans, coupes and hard-tops—brilliantly powered Studebaker Commander V-8s—long, luxurious Studebaker Champions.

Every one is a gas economy stand-out—a team-mate of the Studebakers that starred in this year's Mobilgas Run.

All models offer Studebaker Automatic Drive or gas-saving Overdrive—and new Power Steering—at extra cost.



**Studebaker receives  
Fashion Academy  
Gold Medal**

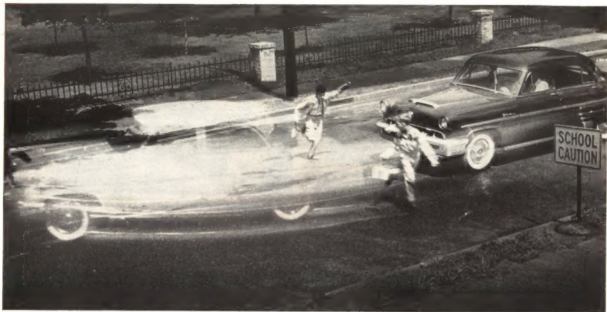
Noted New York school of  
fashion design names Studebaker  
outstanding in style

**New 1953 Studebaker**

# B.F. Goodrich Tubeless Tire

**GIVES YOU A 17-FOOT SAFETY MARGIN AT A TIME LIKE THIS:**

*(Based on wet road demonstration at 30 MPH)*



**DON'T CATCH YOUR BREATH.** We staged this ghost-car picture to show you the difference 17 feet, a car's length, can make.

In tests on wet pavement at 30 MPH, a car equipped with B. F. Goodrich LIFE-SAVER Tubeless Tires stopped a whole car length quicker (as the dark car is doing above) than it would have (ghost-car) on regular tires. In an emergency, that can be a life or death difference.

The LIFE-SAVER has an unusual tread. It's engineered with thousands of very small, very flexible grip-blocks. More grip-blocks, more closely spaced than any other tire. Their flexing wipes the slippery water film from the road. They grip like a caterpillar to give you a firmer hold on any treacherous surface—ice, snow or water—than you can get with any regular tire. See the grip-blocks in action (at left) below.



**TAKEN THROUGH GLASS,** this photograph shows clearly how the LIFE-SAVER'S grip-blocks flex in rolling. Water on the glass is wiped out of the way. The grip-blocks grab the surface like so many fingers.



**PROTECTS AGAINST PUNCTURES & BLOWOUTS.** The LIFE-SAVER also has a patented sealant that seals punctures and a patented liner that changes dangerous blowouts from bruise-breaks to safe s-s-slowouts.

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SEE THE LIFE-SAVER DEMONSTRATED RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HOME, TUNE IN "THE BURNS AND ALLEN SHOW" CBS-TV

# ELECTRONIC OUTDOOR THERMOSTAT OUTWITS THE WEATHER

Weathercaster, equipped with magic electronic "feeler", provides real wintertime comfort

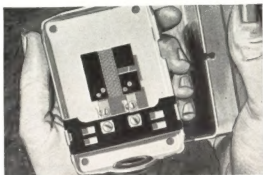
The outdoor thermostat you see at right is the Electronic Weathercaster, the key element in Honeywell's new Electronic Moduflow temperature control system.

Electronic Moduflow, the result of years of research and testing, helps provide you with *constant* comfort—by *varying* indoor temperatures.

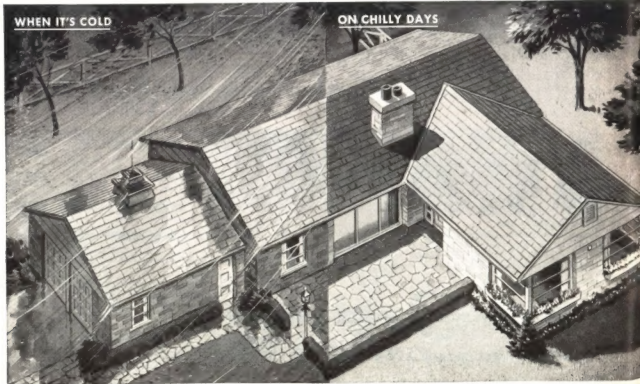
Conventional temperature control systems work on the principle that a *constant temperature* should be maintained indoors regardless of outside temperature.

Now, tests show that the last word in healthful comfort is secured by *varying the indoor temperature* in relation to the outside temperature. Room temperatures should be higher when it's cold outside, lower when the weather warms up.

Just how the Electronic Weathercaster functions with relation to the other elements in the Electronic Moduflow system to give you a new and superior kind of comfort is explained on the opposite page.

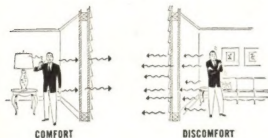


The Electronic Weathercaster, the outdoor thermostat, is a truly remarkable instrument. The tiny "feeler" wire you see above senses outdoor temperature changes with *electronic* swiftness, enables the Weathercaster to signal your heating plant at the slightest change in the weather.





## Why you need varying indoor temperatures



Tests show that if indoor temperature is *merely held constant* as the temperature outdoors falls, you feel chilly and uncomfortable. Because as the walls of your home become colder they "draw" increasing amounts of heat from your body. How Electronic Moduflow solves this problem—and provides constant comfort—is explained at right.

## ELECTRONIC MODUFLOW SYSTEM HELPS PROVIDE CONSTANT COMFORT

Honeywell's Electronic Moduflow is one of the greatest advances ever made in home heating control. A simple, more sensitive *electronic* system, it provides superior comfort by *raising* indoor temperatures as the mercury falls outside.

If your *present house* has an adequate heating plant it can easily be equipped with this wonderful system because Moduflow is designed to be installed without tearing up walls or floor boards.

### More comfort with less fuel

You enjoy important fuel savings when you have Moduflow because:

1. Electronic thermostats are 8 times more sensitive than ordinary thermostats, activate your furnace upon a quarter-degree temperature change.
2. Heat is furnished in frequent

cycles that prevent wasteful over- and underheating. 3. The Electronic Clock Thermostat automatically turns the heat *down* at night to save fuel, turns it *up* before you wake—so you get up in a warm house.

And because elements of the Electronic Moduflow system contain no moving parts they require no costly maintenance.

For full facts about Electronic Moduflow, see your heating dealer. You'll find him listed in the classified pages of your phone book. Or mail the coupon direct to Honeywell.



**\$199<sup>40</sup>**

Includes average installation cost.  
Easy terms, as low as \$6.39 a month.

# MINNEAPOLIS Honeywell



Electronic Moduflow



Heat loss from your home—and from your body—is relatively low on a mild winter day. So, if you're an average person, you're *perfectly comfortable* with an indoor temperature of 71°. Electronic Moduflow takes these conditions into account, provides this temperature—automatically.



Heat loss from your home—and from your body—increases greatly when outdoor temperature drops. For *perfect comfort* under these conditions, indoor temperature should be raised—to compensate for colder walls. And that's what happens—automatically—in the Electronic Moduflow home.



**How it works.** The Electronic Weathercaster 1, constantly senses the outdoor temperature, and by means of electronic signals tells the Electronic Clock Thermostat 2, what indoor temperature is required for comfort. The Electronic Clock Thermostat in your living room signals the Relay Amplifier 3, which automatically adjusts the heating plant to provide the amount of heat required to keep your home at the right temperature according to the weather.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR CO.  
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☐ Send me complete information on Electronic Moduflow.  
☐ Send me name of nearby Electronic Moduflow dealer.

Name

Street

City  Zone  State

# COMPANY WINS \$227,083 PRIZE! (with new low score!) by Mr. Friendly



**Company:** The Acushnet Process Company of New Bedford, Mass., famous manufacturer of golf balls and molded rubber products.

**Record:** They've played ball with American Mutual, and we've played ball with them for 17 pleasant, profitable years.

**New low score:** We worked together to reduce the score of costly accidents to way below par for their field, and saved \$188,271 through lower premiums in the past 8 years alone!

**Additional prize:** They also saved \$38,812 through dividends in 8 years.

**Total winnings: \$227,083.**

**Moral:** If you're interested in a service that can help reduce accidents and premiums to record lows... and keep you out of dangerous traps and costly hazards, write American Mutual Liability Insurance Company for the complete case of The Acushnet Process Co. Address: Dept. D-137, 142 Berkeley St., Boston 16, Massachusetts.



## AMERICAN MUTUAL

Service from salaried representatives in 78 offices!  
Savings from regular substantial dividends!

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**TIME**  
September 21, 1953

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Volume LXIII  
Number 12

**Folks are saying ...**

**"V8 Power  
was never  
like this!"**

**A**CROSS this broad land of ours, a good number of people are driving new 1953 Buick Roadmasters — and having a wonderful time doing so.

They like the looks of their cars—and the room and comfort and view.

They like the luxury that surrounds them, and the suave and gentle ride, and the exquisite ease-of-handling they get from Power Steering—standard equipment here at no extra cost.

But most of all—as you would, too—they like the new, the brilliant, the panther-like performance of this fine car.

What they say sums up to the headline we've used here.

For the power that pours like a silken Niagara from this year's ROADMASTER comes from an engine unique in automotive annals.

It is the first V8 engine to function with vertical valves — the first to exhaust through a muffler of zero power loss — the first American passenger-car engine to reach the record-high compression ratio of 8.5 to 1.

It is, in simple fact, the first Fireball V8 engine — with the highest horsepower in Buick history.

We believe you will get a new kind of pleasure when you take the wheel of a new 1953 Roadmaster—

Especially since you will command its unique V8 power through the wondrous control of Twin-Turbine Dynaflo — where getaway is instantly responsive, and all power delivery is utterly smooth.

Why not see your Buick dealer soon? He will be happy indeed to have you sample a new ROADMASTER — the greatest Buick in fifty great years.

BUICK Division of GENERAL MOTORS

**ROADMASTER**  
*Custom Built by* **BUICK**



WORLD'S ONLY  
VERTICAL VALVE V8

When better automobiles are built Buick will build them

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**ROUND The WORLD**  
within  
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**B.O.A.C. Comet Jet-flights**, world's fastest, form part of many itineraries at no extra fare. Span thousands of miles in a few smooth, restful hours. Fit your round-the-world tour into as little as seven days. Or take a year, with stopovers at no added fare.

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**LETTERS**

**Adenauer's Germany**

Sir:  
... The Adenauer cover story [TIME, Aug. 31] could not have been better. A true report of a great statesman ...

HART H. KAHLKE  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sir:  
Being myself a half-German ... I was deeply moved when I read your superb story. It is interesting to notice that Germany, as a defeated country, is much more powerful and advanced today than some of its conquerors. Let us hope that this nation, which is capable of accomplishing great things, will not fall into the hands of maniacs similar to the ones who came into power in 1933.

Montreal, Que. **GEORGE KOVACS**

**Wistful & Delectable**

Sir:  
Thanks for painting Audrey Hepburn [Sept. 7 cover] honestly, for here's an actress alternately wistful and delectable. Only less fragile and more dramatic than Chaplin's counterpart—an adolescent's ice cream cone. If Hollywood and its mental dwarfs resist undermining her original talent and broad theatrical range, why then she's already passed those cruel steppingstones to stardom.

**JOHN L. SUTER**  
Vincennes, Ind.

**Von Papen, Pro & Con**

Sir:  
In reviewing my *Memoirs* [Aug. 17], your magazine expresses obviously biased and hostile opinions concerning my official career

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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TIME  
September 21, 1953

Volume LXII  
Number 12

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1953





## NOW! A TV PICTURE SO CLEAR, SO SHARP ...you'll think you're at the movies!

### ANOTHER ENGINEERING MIRACLE BY EMERSON!

Big movie perfect 21" picture in the most space-saving cabinet ever made.

### THE SECRET?

The controls are on the side; the front is all screen. And it's exclusive with Emerson!



Switch on this Emerson, then hold tight to your chair. You'll think you're in a big movie theater!

**NO FADING! NO SHADOWS! NO "SNOW"!** The exclusive Emerson Dynapower Chassis blocks out interference; gives a movie-sharp picture even in city apartments, or miles from a TV station!

**STEADY AS A "MOVIE" TOO!** No flickering, no fluttering, no blurring. Emerson's

amazing Miracle Picture Lock holds the picture steady *all the time!*

**THE SOUND IS MOVIE-PERFECT!** Emerson's Miracle Tone Speaker reproduces sound perfectly. Whispers are clear; loud sounds *don't* boom!

Yes, Emerson gives you *everything!* Master crafted cabinets in rich mahogany and other fine woods. Built-in antenna. Every Emerson is ready for UHF.

44 distinguished TV models to choose from, priced as low as **\$149<sup>95</sup>**  
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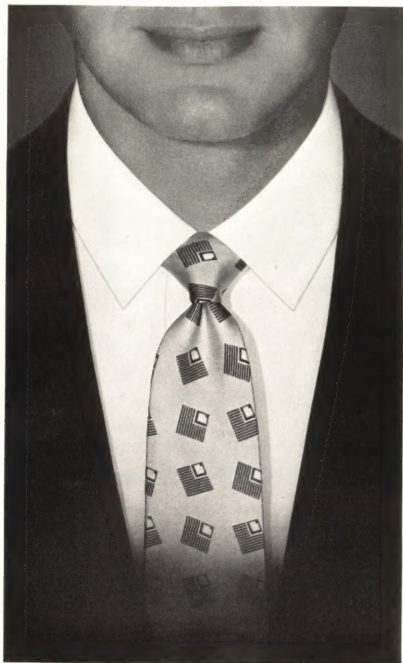


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and my personal character. As a person and governmental official who has lived in the public eye, I cannot escape reactions, hostile or otherwise, to my own public actions. However, when these opinions are coupled with gross inaccuracies, I must protest . . . I am fully aware of what the world press has written about me and my career. Constant repetition of false and libelous statements about me has resulted in giving me a sinister reputation.

In your review you state: 1) Von Papen "hired saboteurs he did not know . . . [and he] has been widely suspected of organizing the 1916 munitions explosion at the Black Tom pier in Jersey City and the 1917 explosion that wrecked the Canadian Car & Foundry plant at Kingsland, N.J. In 1939, a Mixed Claims Commission found Germany guilty of both blasts." The Mixed Claims Commission rejected these accusations, and only after the German member had been withdrawn, a purely American commission granted the claims. 2) You further state that I "repeatedly cabled in the clear the name of at least one fellow spy (who was caught)." This is a flat lie, and I challenge you to prove this statement. 3) You further state that I "tried to conquer Austria for the Nazis 'peacefully' by organizing sabotage and propaganda." The Nürnberg Tribunal, composed of the four victorious powers, which certainly had no friendly feelings for me, decided on these accusations and acquitted me. You should at least accept the verdict of your own tribunal.

You describe me as "a diplomat who practiced duplicity." You surely are not so naive as to think that only German diplomats practiced what you call "duplicity," and that the American, British, French, Russian, Italian, Chinese, etc., diplomats were simon-pure characters who never even told the conventional "white lie" in furtherance of their country's policies? As I said before, you are certainly free to express whatever opinion you may have about me and my political life. But I think it is below TIME's standards to depart from factual truth as your reviewer has done.

FRANZ VON PAPEN

Obersasbach, Baden, Germany

¶ Reader von Papen has a talent for being misunderstood. 1) Until he was expelled from the U.S. as military attaché in 1916, his duty—as he saw it—was "to delay the delivery of war material to the enemy." That the sabotage in the Black Tom and Kingsland explosions was organized by the German government was decided (after 20 years of international court wrangling) by a Mixed Claims Commission, finally composed only of Americans because the German member withdrew. Reason: it was clear that not only sabotage but fraud on Germany's part had been proved to the commission's satisfaction. 2) The spy (caught in 1915 by the British on his way from the U.S. to Germany) was the late Captain Franz von Rintelen. The late Sir Reginald Hall, former Chief of British Naval Intelligence, told Von Rintelen: "Von Papen wired and wirelessly your name so often to Berlin in good, honest, straightforward German that he just played you into our hands. It seemed almost deliberate." 3) In acquitting Von Papen on specific charges, the Nürnberg Tribunal stated: "The evidence leaves no doubt that



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AND LOS ANGELES ALTERNATELY

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For the finest travel, the LURLINE...  
for the finest freight service, the  
Matson cargo fleet... to and from Hawaii



One by one,  
the windows  
close their eyes

... for a wonderful Water Level Route sleep

Nighttime on New York Central. Long ago, the last, leisurely dining car patron pushed back his chair with a contented sigh. Only a few night owls still chat over refreshments in the club car. One by one, shades come down and lights go out as this great hotel-on-wheels glides along gentle, low-level valleys. The guests, in their Pullman private rooms, drift off to slumberland . . . with a downy comfort and a deep-down sense of all-weather security no skyway or highway can match

**GOING OUR WAY?** Throughout this area, you'll find New York Central streamliners and dreamliners to make your trips a daylight delight or an overnight vacation.

**New York Central**  
The Water Level Route—You Can Sleep





Von Papen's primary purpose . . . was to undermine the Schuschnigg regime and strengthen the Austrian Nazis for the purpose of bringing about Anschluss. To carry through this plan, he engaged in both intrigue and bullying . . ."—Ed.

#### The Old School

Sir: Re Kester Avenue School [Van Nuys, Calif.] in your Sept. 7 issue: If an architect puts all his heart and vision into a project, it does not get obsolete, old and discarded. It lasts as a good investment. This is a comfort to me . . . Your lovely color picture



Julius Shulman

#### NEUTRA'S KESTER AVENUE SCHOOL

shows not the Kester school [see cut], which I designed most recently, but the Bell school [in Bell, Calif.] . . . I take it as an honor that you put it together with all the fine projects of latest vintage.

RICHARD NEUTRA

Los Angeles

#### Crucial Case

Sir:

Re the Aug. 31 story, "A Crucial Case of Murder," and ex-Sergeant Bob Toth: The plight of Toth must be practically without precedent in the U.S., and it may be well to replace the reading of the Articles of War to the military men with a reading of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. That military men had the audacity to take Mr. Toth from his place of employment without due course of law and then to "kidnap" him with travel outside of his native land is beyond the comprehension of any law-abiding, moral citizen.

Are these military VIPs beyond the reach of civil and moral codes of law? Should not we continue the basis for all American justice, namely, that the accused is innocent until convicted by a jury of his peers? Are the men of the Air Force's court-martial the peers of Bob Toth, private citizen of the U.S.? Such acts can only be condemned . . . I hope Bob Toth gives them a sound thrashing in every way possible . . .

F. L. MENDEZ JR.

Rochester, Minn.

Sir: Evidently Toth and Airman Kinder were involved in court-martial because of the provision of Article 118, which reads: "Justification does not exist, however, when . . .

can  
you see  
the  
difference?



Just a little holder . . . but what an important difference it makes!

Smoking becomes *clean* — the instant you put this Dunhill holder between you and your cigarette.

The efficient Denicotea *crystal* filter purifies smoke as no ordinary cotton, paper or fiber type of filter possibly can.

You'll know the difference in your nose and throat—in sweeter breath—in cleaner fingers and teeth.

The Dunhill Denicotea is used and recommended by many physicians and dentists all over the world.

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No cigarette can contain a filter  
this good . . .  
this long . . .  
this thirsty  
for nicotine  
and tars!



**DE-NICOTEA** cigarette holder  
FOR SMOKERS WHO THINK



## Showing the way — Raytheon Radar

Raytheon Mariners Pathfinder® Radar has *earned* its popularity among fleet owners and seagoing men of all nations. Nearly 70% of today's radar-equipped transatlantic vessels depend upon it. It is safety insurance in fog or storm at sea, and a guarantee of regular operating schedules.

Behind the success story of Mariners Pathfinder Radar and other precision-built equipment supplied to government, home and industry is the pooled experience of Raytheon's 25 years in electronics. It's a *plus* you get with every Raytheon product...why *Raytheon means "Excellence in Electronics."*



RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS



RAYTHEON TELEVISION SETS feature new VU-matic® Control for all-channel VHF-UHF tuning. Raytheon TV — "Built for Today — Designed for Tomorrow." See it!



3,950,000 HOUR TEST by Northwest Airlines proved that Raytheon *Reliable* miniature tubes (CK 5654) out-performed ordinary tubes by as much as 68.93%.

the order is such that a man of ordinary sense and understanding would know it to be illegal . . . That phrase, "a man of ordinary sense and understanding," seems to be the crux of the problem involving both Toth and Kinder . . .

S/SGT. WILLIAM W. BOLEN  
U.S.A.F.

c/o Postmaster  
Seattle

Sir: . . . The article stated that "no one questioned the sentence" of Lieut. George Schreiber . . . Schreiber is a graduate of Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., and was respected there and in his home town of Brookfield, Ill. The officer in charge of the section to which Schreiber was assigned testified in court that he was the best man the Army had sent him in two years, that he reorganized the guard unit and cut pilferage losses . . . Lieut. Schreiber's friends are organizing a fund for his defense. That proves that some people do question the sentence . . .

JOHN B. MORLAND

Bremen, Ind.

### Science or Religion

Sir: Time deserves the highest commendation for its unbiased "let-the-chips-fall-where-they-may" policy of publishing interesting and important material on religious matters. A case in point is your Science Department article (Aug. 31), quoting (from the Roman Catholic *Commonwealth*) Notre Dame Scientist Julian Pleasants, who offers his explanation of the comparative scarcity of scientists turned out by Roman Catholic colleges . . .

A. W. MORRILL

Arcadia, Calif.

Sir: . . . My answer to the question why there are so few Catholic scientists lies in the inadequacy of the education that Catholics receive. Catholic education does not encourage the inquiring mind, the training and the use of the imagination required by science. Being a former Catholic, and having attended the Catholic separate school, my feeling is that the fundamental weakness of Catholic education is their childlike and simple explanation of God. We all feel that there is a higher power, but when we try to explain this power in terms of human experience, it seems to me that we must inevitably arrive at that point where human explanation is impossible. At this point we reach the barrier of infinity. It is only by the use of imagination that we can cross this barrier.

However, since "Catholic philosophy is almost sheer formalism," to quote Mr. Pleasants, imagination is not needed by the young Catholic, nor is it encouraged. On the other hand, the "formulae" are so pounded into his thinking, and he is so strongly discouraged from looking beyond them, that it takes almost a lifetime to dislodge them. It took me about five years to overcome these restrictions to my thinking and to acquire broader concepts of God and creation . . .

M. VALERIOTE

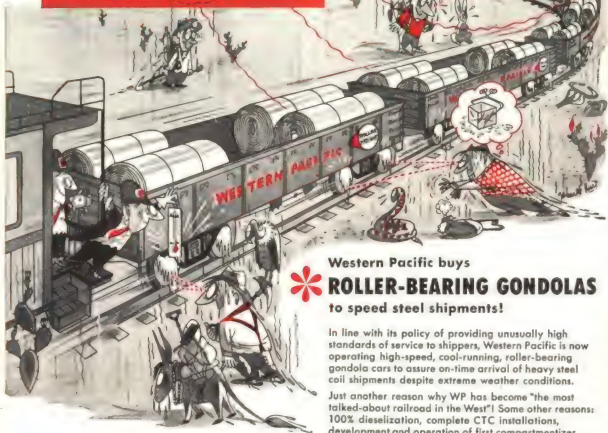
Guelph, Ont.

Sir: . . . Actually, it is probably much easier to be a Catholic scientist than Protestant because the Church believes there is no conflict between truths. For example, we believe that evolution was and is a Christian development. So are other branches of science. After all, God is the greatest scientist of all. Men merely discover the things He has already done. Why any conflict? . . .

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## WESTERN UNION

## A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

### Dear Time-Reader

This is the time of year that brings moments of wistful nostalgia to many an office-bound adult watching the younger generation heading back to school. Here at TIME, two adults were recently offered the chance to go back to school for a year themselves. These two TIME employees temporarily turned scholars are Dave Richardson and Elisabeth Hanna.



DAVE RICHARDSON

For the past 14 months Dave Richardson has been a TIME correspondent in the Middle East, with headquarters in Beirut. Having spent only five weeks of the past six years in the U.S., he is looking forward to a quiet year of academic life. He is back on a leave of

absence to accept one of the fellowships for American foreign correspondents granted by the Council on Foreign Relations.

The council, which began shortly after World War I (and publishes the quarterly review *Foreign Affairs*), is a nonprofit institution devoted to research and study of the international aspects of American political and economic problems. The purpose of the fellowship is to "help correspondents to increase their competence to report and interpret events abroad . . . to give men who have been preoccupied with meeting deadlines an opportunity to broaden their perspective by means of a coordinated program of reading, study and informal discussion."

Richardson will study at Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs, and commute to New York for council meetings, symposiums with visiting statesmen, and library research.

Richardson, a journalism graduate of Indiana University, came to TIME after a war career as a soldier-reporter for *Yank Magazine* in the Far East. He was the Army weekly's first correspondent in the Pacific, covered the New Guinea campaign, walked an estimated 600 miles in forays behind enemy lines in Burma with Merrill's Marauders, rode the first convoy over the Ledo-Burma Road from India to China, dropped into Japanese-held Rangoon with Gurkha paratroopers, and was awarded the Legion of Merit by General Douglas MacArthur.

Hired by TIME in 1945, Richardson

went back to India, set up our first postwar bureau in New Delhi, and two years later moved to Germany to open the TIME office in Frankfurt. His next assignment was TIME's London bureau, where he spent two years before moving to the Middle East tour of duty.

Richardson, with his wife and two daughters (Hilary, 4, born in Frankfurt, and Julia, 2, born in London), made the return trip to the U.S. last month by ship. "because we felt the children should get some sense of transition from country to country." The move from London to Beirut, Richardson explained, "was about an eight-hour plane ride. For nearly a year afterward, Hilary thought we were still in England, and kept asking when we were going to take the bus back to London."

Now in the quiet Princeton countryside, the Richardsons will enjoy the pleasant experience of watching their children discover their homeland.

Headed in the opposite direction for her year of study is Elisabeth Hanna, who left her TIME desk with a Fulbright scholarship to work in Italy at the University of Perugia and the University of Florence. Scholar Hanna, a distant relative of President-Maker Mark Hanna of Ohio, is a young lady working her way up in the newsreporting business. She came to TIME a fluent linguist in German, French and Italian, with a scholastic background of study at Vassar, Barnard and the University of Berlin. This year she learned how TIME handles its network of foreign correspondents and the flow of international news to the magazine.

She worked as secretary to Foreign News Editor Thomas Griffith. At night she studied journalism and comparative literature at Columbia University.

Elisabeth Hanna, whose ambition is to become a foreign correspondent, will spend her Fulbright year in Italy doing research on the writing produced during Mussolini's regime, and the effect of a totalitarian system on modern writers.



ELISABETH HANNA

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen



Grandmother and child on way to rejoin "Mommy" in Santiago, Chile . . . photographed in a corner of "Fiesta Lounge" aboard *El InterAmericano*

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# TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE NATION

#### A Clearer Voice?

The U.S., in trying to fill its role of world leadership, has had some trouble deciding just what is the standard to which the nations should repair. Freedom is part of the summons, but political freedom has different meanings in different circumstances, and it depends, in idea and in practice, upon political order.

In many critical areas of the world there is not enough order to make political freedom by itself a program with any strong attraction to the masses of men. Every year the free world sees more clearly that the appeal of Communism is not so much to the belly as to man's appetite for order—an end to contradiction and chaos, a renewed sense of purpose, coherence and consistency. It is the U.S. thesis that the Communist promise of order is false. Although the Communists in action have supplied much evidence to support the case against them, the U.S. argument, in terms of practical world politics, is far from victorious.

The chief political expression of order is public law. Through its share in the Western and especially the English tradition, through the contributions of John Marshall, Joseph Story and other American jurists, the U.S. might be able to speak of law in a language so universal that any man anywhere could apply it to himself. Unhappily, the voice of the U.S. has, on this point, a recently acquired impediment.

**The Restricted Ticket.** After long immunity, the U.S. courts began in the 1920s to feel the weakening of deeper values on which the law's standards depended. The brilliant spearhead of the attack was Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. He explicitly denied a premise upon which all law had been built when he said: "I see no reason for attributing to man a significance different in kind from that which belongs to a baboon or a grain of sand." Baboons and grains of sand do not seem to feel the need of order.

The movement of which Holmes was a symbol changed the courts—not that many judges went as far or spoke as persuasively as Holmes, but the weakening of order as a goal and a method affected legal decisions and philosophy. Precedent had less authority, and principle, of which precedent is an illustration, became remote. In 1944, Justice Owen J. Roberts complained in a dissent: "The instant decision, overruling that announced about

nine years ago, tends to bring adjudications of this tribunal into the same class as a restricted railroad ticket, good for this day and train only."

In any given case, nobody has a very informed guess about what the present Supreme Court will do. It has no fixed left, center or right. It is not moving, forward or back or even in well-defined circles. Assuredly, it is not standing still. It



JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES  
Boboons do not see the need.

wanders unguided over the infinite and orderless sands of fact.

**A Significant Time.** The death of Chief Justice Vinson, faithful servant of the Republic as legislator, administrator and judge, does not remove from the scene a great jurist. But it does create a vacancy at a significant time. The philosophic drive against fixed values and principles has lost confidence and the legal drive for fragmentation is also losing momentum. Partly as a result of the struggle with Communism, there is a present demand for a return to objective standards of right and wrong.

A strong Chief Justice, progressive enough to understand the inevitability of change, conservative enough to understand the need for continuity of principle, might help to restore to U.S. law the tension between these poles which constitutes order. True, a Chief Justice has only

one vote. Yet Holmes, who was never Chief Justice, had only one when he led the drive in the other direction.

If the U.S. has a message to the world about order and freedom, it will say it better if it restores to its own law an emphasis upon coherence and consistency.

In applying principles to particular cases, the nations, like judges, will always find plenty to disagree about. But the reestablishment of common principles may make the difference between disagreement and international chaos.

### THE SUPREME COURT

#### A Long Way from the Jail

As a shortstop in Kentucky's semi-pro Blue Grass League in 1911, Fred Vinson was fast of foot and sure of hand, and the local sportswriters used to say that he "covered the whole infield." Later, in the big league of U.S. Government, Frederick Moore Vinson covered the whole infield and quite a bit of the outfield, too. Few men in U.S. history served as widely as he did in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government. During World War II, many important questions of U.S. domestic policy were tested for what "Fred thinks." For seven years he presided over the Supreme Court. He played poker well enough to sit in Harry Truman's game, and he was sufficiently expert at bridge to play west against Dwight Eisenhower's south.

Checking off his record of conscientious public service, Kentucky friends of the 13th Chief Justice of the U.S. liked to say that "Fred sure has gone a long way for a feller who was born in jail." Vinson himself often recalled that his father was the county jailer in Louisa, Ky. (pop. 2,000) and that he was born in the building that housed the jail. When he was four, he took a liking to a prisoner, decided to help the man escape, filched his father's hatchet and slipped it through the bars. The startled prisoner, who had not asked for such service, promptly turned the hatchet over to Jailer Vinson. Said Chief Justice Vinson, looking back: "I'm afraid that respect for the law hadn't quite affected me as it should."

**\$5 for Every Fine.** After he graduated from Kentucky's Centre College, with the highest average in the school's history, Vinson began practicing law in 1911, got his first public job in 1913 as Louisa's city attorney. Salary: \$5 for every fine he collected. Democrat Vinson went to Congress in 1924. From then on, he spent all

but two years in Washington. The lapse came in 1929-30. Vinson, loyal to Al Smith, was beaten in the 1928 Republican landslide.

Vinson supported almost every New Deal proposal (including Franklin Roosevelt's court-packing plan), and he became a recognized tax expert. In 1938, when F.D.R. offered him a place on the circuit court of appeals bench in the District of Columbia, he accepted chiefly because the job paid \$2,500 a year more than his \$10,000 salary as a Congressman.

When the President asked him to leave the bench in 1943 to help run the domestic front, Vinson stepped into the executive branch. In rapid succession he was Director of Economic Stabilization, Federal Loan Administrator (for one month), Director of War Mobilization and Reconstruction and Secretary of the Treasury. With each shift he won unanimous confirmation by the Senate and praise from such opposing political leaders as Robert A. Taft and Henry A. Wallace.

**To Quiet the Clamor.** A friendly, folksy Kentuckian who sprinkled his conversation with such expressions as "sure as God made little apples" and "as sound as old wheat in the mill," Vinson had a political knack for charming even those who were opposed to him. It was this talent, and not Vinson's stature as a lawyer or a judge, that prompted Harry Truman to appoint his good friend as Chief Justice in 1946. The High Court was shaking with personal feuds. Associate Justices Hugo Black and Robert Jackson (who was on leave in Nürnberg prosecuting the Nazi war criminals) were hurling public, personal insults at each other across the Atlantic. Harry Truman wanted easygoing Fred Vinson to quiet the clamor and pull the court together.

By quietly reasoning with the quarreling Justices, Vinson muffled the unseemly



KENTUCKY'S VINSON  
Always ready.

uproar; but he did not pull the court together. There were dissents in 40% of the cases in the term before Vinson became Chief Justice, compared to 62% in his first term and 80% in his last.

Vinson—like the court over which he presided—had no broad legal philosophy. A homely realist, he tended to deal with each case as if it were the first and last of its kind, to be decided only on the immediate circumstances. However, on some issues, his decisions followed a vague pattern. On federal control of private business, he was usually pro-Government, e.g., his dissent supporting Harry Truman's 1952 seizure of the steel industry. On racial questions, he was generally anti-discrimination, e.g., his 1948 majority opinion that restrictive covenants on real estate are unenforceable. He had an immense fund of practical sense, and more knowledge of Government than any Justice of recent years. His value to the court was shown at the end of the Rosenberg case when Justice Douglas, a day after the court recessed, issued a stay of execution. A less decisive Chief Justice might have let the Douglas order stand until October. Vinson called the court back into session and Douglas was quickly reversed.

The agenda for the court's coming term includes the school-segregation cases, which some call the court's most explosive issue since the Dred Scott decision. Vinson's anti-segregation views might have caused him to hand down a decision against his old friend, South Carolina's Governor James Byrnes. On these and other court matters, Chief Justice Vinson was quietly reading and deliberating last week, as he waited in his Washington apartment for the court to go into session on Oct. 4. One night Vinson woke his wife, complained of feeling ill. A few minutes after the doctor arrived he was dead, at 63, of a heart attack.

## Naming the 14th

The moment that news of Chief Justice Vinson's death flashed out of Washington, the speculation began: Who will be the 14th Chief Justice of the U.S.? When will President Eisenhower nominate him?

There is a long-standing precedent involved in "When?" In 1795, after George Washington gave South Carolina's John Rutledge an interim appointment as the second Chief Justice (to succeed John Jay), the Senate refused to confirm Rutledge. (Washington, rebuffed, appointed Oliver Ellsworth and got his man confirmed.) Since then, no President has named a Chief Justice when Congress was not in session. If Dwight Eisenhower were to follow the precedent, he would 1) wait until January to make a nomination, and let the court begin its fall session without a chief, or 2) call a special session of the Senate to confirm his nominee.

Speculation about "who?" whirled across the country. The President is not expected to promote one of the Associate Justices. Only two of the 13 U.S. Chief Justices (Edward D. White, appointed by William Howard Taft in 1910, and Harlan F. Stone, named by Franklin Roosevelt in 1941) have moved directly from the side to the middle of the bench. None of the present Justices, who include only one Republican (Harold H. Burton, 65), appears likely to get an Eisenhower promotion.

California's Earl Warren, who recently announced (TIME, Sept. 14) that he will not seek another term as governor, is eagerly available. Some Republicans oppose Warren as too liberal, but the President is known to regard him highly. Another prospect is New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey, who has turned down Cabinet offers but might take the Chief Justiceship. Many politicians think Tom Dewey, who is 51, hopes to make another



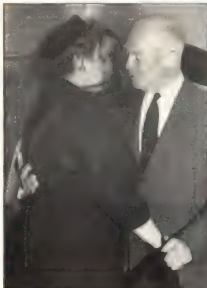
CALIFORNIA'S WARREN  
Eagerly available.



NEW YORK'S DEWEY  
Still hopeful.

try for the White House, say in 1960. As Chief Justice, he would be out of active politics, but Dewey has been at or near the top of his party for so long that a change of background might be good for his political health, especially in the Midwest, where his identification with New York is his greatest liability. Within the Cabinet are two possibilities: Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Attorney General Herbert Brownell. If Brownell were elevated to the bench, Warren might be moved in as Attorney General.

At week's end, the best indications were that President Eisenhower will disregard the Rutledge precedent, make the appointment before the court reconvenes Oct. 5, with full confidence that the Senate will confirm his appointee in January.



PRESIDENT WITH MRS. VINSON (LEFT) & WITH MAMIE, WELCOMING SON  
By grace of the air age, a brief handshake, a great grin, a flubbed putt.

Waiting for John's plane, Mamie Eisenhower was radiant. Ike made a brave but futile effort to mask his emotions. A great grin kept spreading over his face, and he was jouncing up & down on his toes as if in time to a gay tune. When John stepped down from the plane with his wife Barbara, he was greeted by a hug and kiss from Mamie, a warm handclasp from his father. Said Ike quickly: "Hello, Son." A newsreel man yelled: "Put your arm around John." Ike balked. "You just go ahead," he replied, a five-star bite in his tone. "You're not directing."

Next morning Ike wanted to play golf with John, but the major was exercising the returned soldier's privilege: he slept late. So Ike traveled the course with a group including Vice President Richard

geous and concerted move." But, he added, "time presses upon us." The crying need was for strong leadership—and that could come only from the U.S.

When U.S. Treasury Secretary George Humphrey rose to speak, it quickly became clear that the Eisenhower Administration was not ready to assume trade-policy leadership. U.S. trade policy, Humphrey said, is to be studied by a commission headed by Inland Steel's Board Chairman Clarence Randall, and "I shall not endeavor to anticipate . . . this group."

The Randall commission, now organizing, is not due to report until early next year. Meanwhile, Indiana's protection-minded Senator Homer Capehart, present at the World Bank and Monetary Fund sessions, broadly hinted that Randall



International

## THE PRESIDENCY

### Joy & Sadness

The loss of a friend, a desertion from his Cabinet, and finally a moment of deep happiness were combined in one of Dwight Eisenhower's best and worst weeks. Flying overnight to Washington from his Denver vacation headquarters, Ike spent a busy nine hours in conference with top advisers, accepting the resignation of Labor Secretary Durkin, and attending funeral services for his old bridge partner, Chief Justice Fred Vinson.

At the Vinson rites, the President had a tender embrace for Mrs. Vinson, a brief handshake for Harry Truman, who was also among the mourners. By midafternoon, Ike was off again for Denver, ordering the *Columbine's* Pilot William Draper to pour on the speed. The President had a personal reason for urgency: his son, Major John Eisenhower, was due to land in Denver at 9 o'clock that night, after 14 months in Korea. Ike got to Denver with 2½ hours to spare.

Nixon, a duffer who quailed visibly when asked by cameramen to display his swing. By the time Ike flubbed a five-foot putt on the ninth hole, it looked as if things were back to normal in vacationland.

## WORLD TRADE

### Time Presses

Delegates from 36 nations gathered in the long, narrow hallroom of Washington's Shoreham Hotel last week to discuss a universal subject: money. They were attending the world's most important annual fiscal meeting, that of the governing boards of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The economic experts could look with satisfaction on the past year. Most member countries were in better financial shape than at any other time since World War II. Currency convertibility and balanced trade seemed less remote than a year ago. Said Chief British Delegate Reginald Maulding: "The time is ripe for a coura-

might not have the last word anyhow. "Watch my committee," Capehart told newsmen. "We are going to put out a better report than the Randall committee." Asked if his recommendations would differ considerably from Randall's, Capehart was evasive. "I wouldn't be surprised," he said. "I wouldn't be surprised."

The Fund & Bank meeting ended with many delegates disappointed that no serious U.S. proposals had been made. By the time the U.S. manages to get a program, the other nations may be less ready to accept it.

## THE ADMINISTRATION

### The Pipe Fitter Disconnects

When Martin Patrick Durkin resigned last week as Secretary of Labor, an old union colleague remarked "Like any old steam fitter, he knew when the pressure got too high." The pressure had been building up for a long time in several boilers—including Martin Durkin's.

Eisenhower had promised labor some



revision of the Taft-Hartley law, and his appointment of Durkin was a concrete example of his intention to keep that promise. Besides, Ike had come to like burly, earnest Martin Durkin. Sitting in on a White House discussion of Taft-Hartley, Ike had said: "I want you for your heart and brain, Martin, not for your political influence." But Taft-Hartley revision was not solely a matter of intentions, heart and brain. It was a matter of relative pressures working for specific changes in the law. The story of the pressures:

**JANUARY TO JUNE.** Pro-labor and pro-management forces inside the Administration negotiated on a list of changes to be made in the law. It was understood that the Administration would have to press hard to get any pro-labor amendments through Congress. While the Government people were failing to agree, a group of non-Government lawyers—some labor, some management—hammered out a list of 16 changes, finishing their job about June 1.

**JUNE 16.** Durkin indicated that he approved the list with one very small exception (on how explicitly the law should say that the closed shop would be permissible in the building trades).

**JUNE 17.** George Meany, president of the A.F.L., studied the 16-point list and raised two objections: he repeated Durkin's point and also balked at a provision to replace the NLRB with a "Labor Court." These were small points, and it looked as if the A.F.L.'s (and therefore Durkin's) approval could easily be obtained. But Department of Commerce General Counsel Stephen F. Dunn, representing the management viewpoint, objected to omissions from the list.

**LATE JUNE.** Several White House meetings were held, with Commerce objecting, Durkin still giving the impression that he would go along with the 16 points. Senator Taft, about to go to the hospital for the last time, was delighted with the progress being made and the reasonableness of both sides. Durkin passed around copies of the 16-point list to top union leaders.

**EARLY JULY.** Meany, then in Europe, got word that many labor leaders did not like the list he had approved and were putting pressure on his office. Durkin heard that rivals in the plumbers' union were using the list against him, accusing him of selling out. Meanwhile, Commerce Department negotiators gave in under heavy White House pressure, approved the list. About the time that they did so, Durkin began to back away.

**WEEK OF JULY 20.** Durkin, worried about complaints from union leaders, raised a new objection (to the secondary boycott provisions). He announced that he 1) regarded the whole deal as "a package," 2) would not accept the other 15 points. Having so delivered himself, he refused to budge from his new position.

**LATE JULY.** Durkin's Labor Department lawyers drafted a new, 19-point program, much more favorable to labor, and



EX-SECRETARY DURKIN  
Heart, brain and cold feet.

began negotiating with White House Assistant Bernard Shanley. Commerce was left out of these discussions. Durkin got Shanley's personal agreement to the new list, and immediately leaked the fact to the press on July 30.

**JULY 31.** At a Cabinet meeting, Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks was hopping mad that the agreement between Durkin and the White House had been made behind his back. Vice President Nixon joined the anti-Durkin line-up. Somebody gave the *Wall Street Journal* the text of Durkin's 19 points. This increased management pressure.

**AUG. 10.** Durkin talked to the President in New York, failed to get his agreement on the 19-point program.

**AUG. 31.** Durkin threw his Sunday punch, a letter of resignation.

**SEPT. 8.** Durkin spent most of the day at the White House, Sherman Adams told him that Ike would not sign a letter to congressional leaders which Durkin had drafted on the basis of the 19 points. Durkin wanted the letter to take to next week's A.F.L. convention.

**SEPT. 10.** Durkin again talked to the President, who wanted him to stay but gave no assurance on the 19-point revision. That day, his resignation was accepted. Martin Durkin went back to the A.F.L. plumbers' and pipe fitters' union.

Durkin said that he left because the Administration "had taken no position" on Taft-Hartley amendments "about which we agreed." If the "we" meant White House Assistant Shanley, Durkin was correct. If it meant Eisenhower or Weeks, he was not. And Durkin himself had previously retreated from a settlement to which he had given 95% agreement.

At week's end, a new Secretary of Labor was being sought. He would not have to be a pipe fitter, but he had better know about pressures and leaks.

## CITIES

### Misnomer, Ore.

Most of Oregon's Willamette River was shaded to the water's edge by a vast and unbroken Douglas fir forest in 1845, but two optimistic New Englanders who had just decided to found a metropolis on its west bank paid little attention to this awesome sylvan roadblock. They had a more important problem—picking a name for their dream city. Neither wasted a moment considering any local Indian words. Massachusetts-born Asa Lovejoy insistently cried: "Boston!" Maine-born Francis Pettygrove stubbornly cried: "Portland!" Finally they tossed a big, old-fashioned copper one-cent piece. Pettygrove and Portland won.

Both partners felt, as they set about chopping down trees, that they were transplanting New England to the Northwest. But though many a New Englander followed them, Portland persisted in developing a tone of its own. In 1851, for instance, the stumps in downtown streets were whitewashed to keep late (and often unsteady) pedestrians from tripping over them. An early Portland matron startled the populace with a carriage robe made of the breast feathers of 144 canvasback ducks. And Portland's pioneer St. Charles Hotel boasted a lock on every door and a hand-knitted wrapper on every chamber pot.

For more than a century—while Portland (pop. 373,628) grew bigger than its namesake—few people bothered to wonder whether or not it had been misnamed. Last week, however, Portland Author Stewart (*Holy Old Mackinaw*, *Ethan Allen*, *Murder Out Yonder*) Holbrook, a transplanted Vermonteer himself, was suggesting that Portland should be Portland no longer. Backed by a committee of six, he petitioned the city council to let Portlanders vote on changing the city's name in a special election this autumn.

"Even in the Midwest," he complained, "it is necessary to explain that we do not live in Maine, while on the Atlantic Coast it is taken for granted that anyone from Portland means Maine's." On top of that, he pointed out, there are more than a dozen other Portlands in the U.S.\* The committee suggested an Oregon Indian name first noted by Lewis & Clark: Multnomah.

Though Portland is already used to the word (it is in Multnomah County, and has both a Multnomah Hotel and a Multnomah College), most of the citizenry showed boredom or open hostility to the idea. Local officials seemed genuinely horrified at the prospect of the expense and bother involved. Cried another Portland writer, Richard L. Neuberger, in summing up the general reaction: "I think Neuberger is a hell of a name, too, but . . . I'm not going to change it now."

\* The U.S. Postal Guide lists others in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas.

## THE ATOM

### A Matter of Energy

[See Cover]

The radioactive air mass from Siberia, floating westward over the Pacific Ocean one day last month, carried an international thunderclap. To the high-patrolling U.S. bombers, which scooped up samples of its fine dust, the radioactivity was obvious evidence of some kind of Russian atomic blast. To the scientists who analyzed the samplings, it was clear proof that the Russians had exploded a thermonuclear superbomb, a remarkably exact duplicate of the U.S.'s own. To the political leaders of the U.S., the air mass was one more ominous sign that the time was close when the Russians might have enough atomic strength to destroy the U.S. power of resistance or retaliation.

To a quiet, courtly Virginian of deep religious faith and independent character, the cloud was a vindication of a rather lonely fight—a vindication he was the last

munist scientific capabilities has been a hairbreadth affair. Like his late great friend, James Forrestal, Lewis Strauss (rhymes with saws) was one of a little band of men in Government who caught the threat of Communism when others heard only what they wanted to hear, who was motivated by a single-minded patriotism when patriotism was a drug on the one-world market. For years, Strauss was virtually unknown, a sensitive dissenter, pained by each dissent and drowned out by a noisy majority.

Harry Truman nominated Strauss to the first Atomic Energy Commission in 1946. From the first meeting, there were signs of the ideological struggle to come. Strauss's fellow commissioners were an Iowa editor, an atomic physicist, a former Securities & Exchange commissioner. The chairman was David Eli Lilienthal, known for his good and peaceful works at the Tennessee Valley Authority. The commission met in a time of hope and confusion—hope that Russia would agree to inter-

wardly at the job of making bombs, who traveled the land to deliver esoteric speeches lamenting secrecy, urging the public to be more curious about the atomic program.

"Take Off Your Coat," Lewis Strauss came to AEC along a quite different path. After graduating in 1913 from John Marshall High School in Richmond, he took to the road as a shoe drummer for his father's wholesale firm. By day he displayed his 14 trays of shoes, by night he read Ovid and Horace, studied law and physics.

One day in 1917, Strauss, at 21, left his job in the shoe firm and rode the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad to Washington. He hiked over to the Willard Hotel, where he buttonholed Herbert Hoover and asked for a job on Hoover's Belgian Relief Commission. "When can you go to work?" asked Hoover. "Right away," said Strauss. "Take off your coat," said Hoover.

By 1919, Hoover was director general of the Allied Supreme Economic Council,



THE U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION\*  
Does the free world just sit and wait?

to want. When he heard the news about the Russian explosion of a "thermonuclear device," Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss, 57, new chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, informed the other four AEC commissioners, and then started working day & night to speed the U.S.'s own thermonuclear bomb production program. Not much was said, but AEC was keenly aware of two fateful facts of U.S. history: 1) had it not been for Lewis Strauss's persistence in 1947, the U.S. might now have no means of detecting the Russian atomic explosion; and 2) had it not been for Strauss's personal conviction about Russian intentions, back in late 1949, the U.S. might have had no thermonuclear superbomb of its own. Conceivably, the new Russian bomb could have been hurled on the world as an unchallengeable ultimatum, could by this week have changed the political balance of power around the world.

**Sensitive Dissenter.** The age of sophistication raises an eyebrow at any such Hairbreadth Harry interpretation of history. But the U.S.'s awakening to the twin perils of Communist intentions and Com-

munist control of atomic energy, confusion over moral questions raised by the bomb. Many of the scientists who had created the A-bomb were filled with paralyzing ethical doubts. They had wrested the bomb from the military and deposited it (under the McMahon Act) in the hands of the civilian AEC. Strauss stepped into this general atmosphere of baseless hope and emotional hand-wringing with a sense of purpose and humility: a devout Jew, he suggested that the first meeting begin with a silent prayer. Lilienthal agreed. But after that, Strauss and Lilienthal found themselves at the poles of arguments basic to U.S. security.

David Lilienthal had come into public life as a protégé of Wisconsin's Governor Phil La Follette. Franklin Roosevelt chose him to run TVA, and he fought and won most of TVA's bitter ideological battles. To the infant atomic energy program, this liberal background was invaluable because the atomic scientists trusted Lilienthal, and he was able to get them to stay on in the laboratory instead of following their urge to return to the campus. But Lilienthal was an idealist who rebelled in-

and Lewis Strauss was his personal secretary. The job whirled the Richmond shoe drummer into the world of Wilsonian diplomacy and European intrigue. It also brought him two contacts of lifetime importance: he 1) struck up a friendship with Robert Alphonso Taft, who was serving as assistant counsel for Hoover; 2) caught the eye of Hoover's visitor, Mortimer Schiff, millionaire member of the Wall Street investment banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

In September 1919, at age 23, Strauss went to work for Kuhn, Loeb. There, between wars, he piloted the financing of dozens of major industrial projects, e.g., Great Lakes Steel, Kodachrome film, Studebaker Corp., married Alice Hanauer.

\* From left: Commissioners Eugene M. Zuckert, management specialist and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; Henry DeWolf Smyth, Princeton physicist and author of the Smyth Report, official account of the World War II atomic program; Chairman Strauss; Thomas E. Murray, manufacturer and utilities executive; Joseph Campbell, ex-treasurer and vice-president of Columbia University, and AEC General Manager Marion Boyer, a chemical engineer.

the daughter of a Kuhn, Loeb partner, and wound up occupying the office of old Otto Kahn himself.

Lewis Strauss was greying and considerably thinner in that year he headed back to Washington at the outbreak of World War II. A reserve lieutenant commander, he first took a berth in the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance. But both his business-world connections and his abilities were above his rank and billet. Fellow Wall Streeter Jim Forrestal installed Strauss on his staff as a special assistant.

Strauss irked regular Navy brass by his quiet wit, his lighthearted breaches of standard operating procedure, and his continual defense of the Navy reserves. But he came out of the war a well-decorated rear admiral (D.S.M., Legion of Merit with Gold Star and Oakleaf Cluster). His chairhome specialties: contract termination, the Navy's rejuvenated inspection system, the new Office of Naval Research, and the important new Interdepartmental Committee on Atomic Energy.

**A Question of Observation.** Early in his first term on Truman's Atomic Energy Commission, Strauss was shocked to discover that the U.S. had set up no system of detecting Russian atomic explosions. Detection involved no insoluble scientific problems; it was simply a question of manning observation posts around the world. Strauss argued his point before a meeting of AEC, but no action was taken on the ground that a detection system had not been budgeted for. Strauss turned to his friends in the Pentagon. They agreed to foot the bill if AEC would provide the technical apparatus and instruction. The detection system (consisting of a secret combination of methods including high-altitude patrols and seismographic checks) was rushed into operation by the fall of 1947, got a successful test run during the 1948 U.S. bomb tests at Eniwetok.

In most of his major 4-1 battles, Strauss had outside allies. Defense Secretary Forrestal was generally on his side. So were powerful members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy; in fact, Strauss was frequently blamed for contributing to a succession of Joint Committee investigations of Lillenthal. Within the AEC staff, Strauss had one important friend who shared his fear that the U.S. was not enforcing atomic secrecy strictly enough. This friend was AEC's director of security, Rear Admiral John Gingrich.

**Erosure by Telephone.** One day in 1948, Navyman Gingrich came to Strauss in high excitement. One of AEC's top-ranking physicists, Dr. Cyril Smith, was in England for an atomic conference with British scientists. Gingrich had just come upon a copy of a letter from an AEC staffman authorizing Dr. Smith to discuss with the British "the basic metallurgy of plutonium." To Admiral Gingrich, and to Strauss, this meant that the U.S. was about to reveal a vital detail of the explosive material in the latest type of atomic bomb—a clear violation of the McMahon Act. Lillenthal and two other commis-

sioners were out of town. Acting Chairman Summer Pike refused to get excited. So Strauss rounded up Michigan's Senator Arthur Vandenberg and Iowa's Bourke Hickenlooper, persuaded them to go to Forrestal. Forrestal, for his part, checked with his scientific consultant, Dr. Vannevar Bush, then telephoned Pike that the Defense Department "regarded the conveyance of this information as extremely serious and to be halted if humanly possible."

Pike caught Dr. Smith by transatlantic telephone before the conference had begun, and ordered him to erase the item from the agenda. Later proof of the laxity



Leonard McCombe—Lillenthal

**OPPENHEIMER & LILIENTHAL (1950)**  
Hand-wringing and baseless hope.

of British security gave Strauss ample justification for his fight. Nonetheless Lillenthal partisans were furious and still pooh-poohed the alarm.

**On with the Super.** Washington got its first atomic jolt in early September 1949, after the detection apparatus picked up indisputable evidence that the Russians had set off their first atomic explosion (now dubbed "Joe I"). The scientists had been warning all along that the U.S. monopoly was a highly perishable item, but this proved that it was even more perishable than they had thought. The evidence showed that the Russian explosion was not just an evolutionary "model T" bomb like Alamogordo. It was a plutonium bomb, demonstrating that the Russians must already have built a large atomic plant rivaling some of those in the U.S.

To Lewis Strauss, Joe I meant just one thing: the U.S. must get to work, on a "crash" basis, on building the "super." The super's vast explosive potentialities were based not on splitting atoms (as with the fission, or A-bomb), but in fusing atoms of one element to form another (e.g., hydrogen into helium) through in-

tense heat. AEC Physicist Edward Teller figured out in 1945 that a superbomb was theoretically possible. In 1947 he came within one step of working out the theoretical mechanics (at a seminar in Los Alamos attended by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who was at the time passing information to the Russians). But there the superbomb had rested because nobody (in the U.S.) could mobilize the intellectual and moral energy necessary to make the decision to go ahead with it.

**Business as Usual.** On Oct. 5, Strauss sent a memo to Chairman Lillenthal recommending all-out effort on the superbomb. The Atomic Energy Act had set up a General Advisory Committee of scientists to advise the President and AEC on scientific matters. Strauss urged that the GAC be called into special session to advise the commission how to proceed. On Oct. 20, the GAC met in a regularly scheduled session. After one day's deliberation, it reported its recommendation: the U.S. should not try to build a thermonuclear bomb.

GAC Chairman J. Robert Oppenheimer, as spokesman, advanced two principal reasons: 1) a thermonuclear bomb would divert personnel and raw material from the A-bomb program, and hence the U.S. was giving up a known, certain thing to try an uncertainty; and 2) the U.S. should try again to negotiate a disarmament program with the Russians. The report's key passage said, approximately: Not one of us thinks the thermonuclear bomb should be made. The President should tell the people that the bomb is fundamentally and ethically wrong.

This last was not a technical or scientific argument. It was evidence that 1947's paralyzing combination of vague hope and moral confusion persisted into 1949.

**Weapon's Advocate.** Strauss stood alone, facing a 4-1 vote in the AEC, and an 8-0 decision from the scientists. On Nov. 9, Commissioner (later Chairman) Gordon Dean came over to Strauss's side, and in a letter to the President, went on record as favoring the crash program. But Commissioners Lillenthal, Pike and Henry D. Smyth (the Smyth Report) wrote Truman advising against the bomb. Strauss found himself all but alone in advocating the greatest weapon of mass destruction that man could conceive. He was deeply distressed by doubts.

Just before Christmas 1949, he dropped from sight in Washington. Confiding his destination only to his family and secretary, he flew to Southern California to be alone in his mother-in-law's cottage at the Beverly Hills Hotel. "If I am wrong about this," he told himself, "I am wrong about everything." On his fifth day, the telephone rang in his cottage. On the line was Connecticut's Senator Brien McMahon, chairman of the Joint Committee, who had tracked him down. "Where are you?" asked Strauss. "I'm calling from the hotel lobby," said McMahon, "and I want to see you and tell you that you are right."

Back in Washington, Strauss, McMahon and Dean found allies. Defense Secretary

Louis Johnson sent Truman a paper backing the superbomb as both technically possible and militarily vital. Secretary of State Dean Acheson sent over a memo stating that previous atomic negotiation with the Russians had proved futile and a waste of time. Lilienthal made one last argument in high councils: he had, he said, a "visceral feeling that this is wrong." On Jan. 31, 1950, Harry Truman announced that he had ordered work begun on the superbomb. Lilienthal resigned, effective Feb. 15. Two months later, resisting pleas to stay on, Strauss resigned (and went back to Manhattan to be financial adviser for the Rockefellers).

**Time Out for Reluctance.** Five months were wasted between the first Russian explosion and Truman's order to build the superbomb. Then more valuable time was needlessly lost; not until Chairman Gordon Dean succeeded Lilienthal's successor and disciple, Acting Chairman Sumner Pike, in July 1950 did the job really get under way. The main job of finding scientific answers was turned over to Physicist Teller, a disarrayed genius, who came up in short order with some brilliant solutions to the bomb problems.\*

The first preliminary experiments took place in the spring of 1951 at Eniwetok; the first superbomb (no longer called the H-bomb by scientists) was touched off with awesome results (TIME, Nov. 17) last fall—almost three years after Harry Truman's go-ahead signal.

Was this a speedy accomplishment? No layman can possibly answer the question. But the impressive fact is this: the U.S. Government, divided and troubled by misgivings, took seven years and three months between the first A-bomb at Alamogordo and the superbomb explosion. Troubled by no such internal conflicts and helped by espionage, the Soviet Union did the job in just four years (see diagram).

**Wasting Lead.** When President Eisenhower installed Lewis Strauss as AEC chairman last July, Strauss was reluctant to take up residence once again behind the guards and electronic safety devices in the Atomic Energy Commission's headquarters at 1901 Constitution Avenue. He knew well that the free world's military

defense against Communism depends heavily on the U.S. atomic lead to offset the Russians' overwhelming strength in ready ground forces. He had helped to hold that lead by his long minority battle, but the U.S., still vaguely hopeful and confused, had not used the extra time to clarify its policy or to harness the bomb to a political program for getting and keeping a peace. Now, it is only a matter of years (most experts guess three) before the Soviet Union will have a stockpile of atomic and superbombs large enough to cripple the U.S. After that point, the U.S. lead in quantities of bombs will mean much less than it does now.

More conscious of the situation than perhaps any other U.S. citizen, Lewis Strauss once again feels that he is in the old minority position, this time on a broader battlefield. In neither Washington nor the tight-packed industrial targets across the land does he detect signs of concern, signs that the U.S. is energetically using its dwindling atomic advantage to head off the apparently inevitable.

The real solution, if any is to be found, will lie largely outside Strauss's province. One kind of proposal would counter the Russian atomic challenge by: 1) strengthening the U.S. strategic air arm so that the threat of certain and swift retaliation might postpone Russia's D-day; 2) building a deep radar and interceptor defense network between the U.S. and the pole; or 3) dispersing U.S. industrial targets so the Russians would need a larger stockpile to insure a crippling attack. But even those plans (and of the three, only the

retaliatory air force stands much scrutiny) would only push the deadline of 1956 into 1957 or 1958. The time would still come when two completely atom-armed nations would face each other across the pole, with enormous advantage to the one that strikes first.

Conceivably, the atomic bomb might become a weapon that both sides would fear to use even if they went to war with other weapons. It is possible that limited wars such as Korea and Indo-China will be fought without atomic bombs. The balance of non-atomic forces, unimportant as they might become in total war, will still affect political calculations, and the U.S. must be prepared to fight non-atomic as well as atomic wars.

Does the armed free world just sit and wait for the clock to strike in 1956 or 1957 or 1958? It can, but it doesn't have to. Outside the Iron Curtain there is immense room for improvement—in unity, economic progress, political order—which could alter the power balance as effectively as superbombs. Inside the Iron Curtain there is unrest and division which can be increased. In both these fields, opportunity for U.S. action is greater, and the risk less, today than it will be after the clock reaches the 1956 deadline.

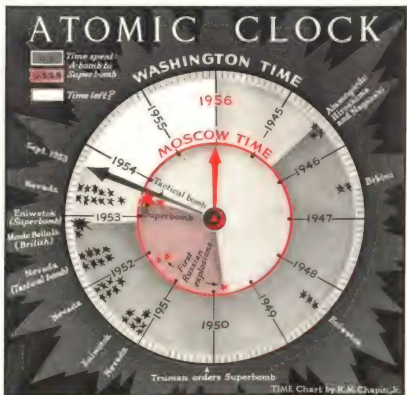
It is even possible to imagine the mobilization of enough anti-Communist strength to get—and keep—an agreement against international crime, atomic or otherwise. Back of such a mobilization would lie the free world's present armed strength, a strength in which Lewis Strauss's activities still play a critical role.

\* And demonstrated other talents in a transatlantic rhyme debate over the atomic bomb with the New Statesman and Nation's Saxitarius, Saxitarius, addressing the U.S., wrote:

... Your thirst for righting wrongs: we comprehend,  
We know the bomb's despatched but to prefer us,  
But, just between ourselves, as friend to friend,  
It makes us rather nervous.  
Frankly, we are not quite  
So anxious—scared on the launching site—  
As you, to see the atom dropped for Right...

Replied Physicist Teller, in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists:

... The atom now is big, the world is small.  
Unfortunately, we have conquered space.  
If war does come, then war will come to all  
To every distant place...  
You rhyme the atoms to amuse and charm us—  
Your counsel should inspire, and not disarm us.





## INVESTIGATIONS

### Four-Percenter

Warren L. Stephenson, a manufacturers' agent in Washington, chewed cigars around Republican headquarters during last year's campaign, and in due time got himself appointed executive secretary of the Eisenhower Inaugural Committee. With that slight prominence, Stephenson began acting the part of a man of influence with the Administration.

Among those impressed by his claim to influence was Stanley L. Bishop, a small-time tipster whose ambition was "to be associated with a big man . . . like Mr. Stephenson." To Bishop, who has made a career out of eavesdropping around Government coffee bars ("For two cups of coffee you will get enough information to last you for a couple of weeks"), came news about a Navy rocket launcher contract. He rushed off to tout Stephenson onto the deal.

Stephenson made contact with Century Engineers, Inc. of Burbank, Calif., original developers of the launcher, and offered—for \$2,000 a month or 4% of the take—to get them a bigger share of the contract. Company officials stalled Stephenson, told the Navy of the deal he had offered.

Called before the House Subcommittee on Defense Activities, Stephenson admitted that his influence was virtually nil. As much in awe as in anger, Virginia's Representative Porter Hardy Jr. observed: "You are one of the biggest liars that I have ever listened to." Stephenson declined the suggestion of supremacy. "Well," he huffed, "I don't think—in fact, I know darn well I am not the biggest liar."

When the testimony was made public last week, Attorney General Brownell promptly ordered an investigation into the leakage of secret figures which Stephenson had quoted to Century Engineers. Meanwhile, Republicans comforted themselves that the first influence peddler exposed under their regime had been caught before his fingers got into the pie.

### Grandpa's Girl

"The most popular of all television stars," cried Walter Winchell on his Sunday night broadcast, "[has been] confronted with her membership in the Communist Party." Winchell named no names. But five days later California's Congressman Donald L. Jackson told the tale—solely, as he explained it, to quash "unfounded rumors." Lucille Ball, redheaded star of *I Love Lucy* and television's current queen of queens, had admitted under oath to having registered as a Communist in a Los Angeles election back in 1936.

The Congressman gallantly went on to say that there was no evidence that Lucy "is or ever was a member of the Communist Party." Lucy's husband and co-star Desi cried: "The only thing red about this kid is her hair—and even that is not legitimate." But it was Lucy herself who explained how she could have innocently registered as a Communist; she had done it all for Grandpa.

Grandpa, she said, was Fred Hunt, a radical and a self-appointed friend of the workman with whom Lucille, then a struggling young movie bit-player, her mother, her brother and a sister were living in 1936. Grandpa's radicalism, she recalled, kept the household in an uproar. When the Balls hired cleaning women, Grandpa drove them away by telling them they weren't being paid enough. But Grandpa was 71 and subject to heart attacks. When he insisted that the Balls register as Communists in 1936, they all did for fear that he would pop an artery.

Lucy's story seemed to do the trick. Los Angeles newspapers ran headlines which read: LUCY NO RED AND FANS STILL LOVE HER, DESI TOO. The sponsor (Philip

anism, Uncle Kincaid is being taken for a ride by a knife-wielding criminal named 3-D Magee. But the sounds coming over Kincaid's open wrist radio, hidden under his sleeve, have just given Tracy and the boys at headquarters a valuable clue to Kincaid's whereabouts.

Last week life imitated art again. The U.S. Army Signal Corps announced that it has developed a wrist radio with a receiving range of 40 miles. A wire (hidden under the wearer's sleeve) connects the radio with an amplifier that looks like a hearing aid. The radio parts are minuscule—the mercury battery is not much larger than the point of a pencil, and the whole mechanism weighs 2½ oz. Name of the Army's wrist radio: the Dick Tracy.



LUCILLE BALL

"The only thing red is her hair."

Morris) forgave her; so did the network (CBS) and her last studio (M-G-M). At a poolside press conference, Lucy announced that she had "faith in the American people," and was getting thousands of letters of commendation from them. But Lucy didn't appear to have forgiven Columnist Winchell. She was asked how she thought he had discovered her secret. "Walter Winchell," she replied acidly, "knew I was pregnant before I did myself."

## ARMED FORCES

### Dick Tracy in the Army

In his tireless comic-strip crusade against criminals with brutal habits and oddly shaped heads, Detective Dick Tracy has had an invaluable mechanical ally: "The two-way wrist radio." Its secret communicating power, unknown to the bad men, constantly helps Ball Tracy and his friends out of trouble. In the current installment, for instance, it may prove very useful to a wealthy gentleman named Uncle Kincaid Plenty. Locked up in a TNT plastic vest with a time-bomb mech-

### The Tough Prisoners

There was quite a celebration last week in the mining town of Benham (pop. 3,500), in Kentucky's Harlan County. A parade of 200 cars passed through the main street and 10,000 spectators from Benham and nearby towns looked on. At the athletic stadium, local leaders put on a big program of speeches and gift presentations. The occasion: the return of Army Staff sergeant Jack Flanary, 21, after 32 months in a prison camp in North Korea.

In the middle of the welcoming ceremonies, Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion officials suddenly walked off the platform. They said there were rumors that Sergeant Flanary, while in prison camp, had become a "progressive," i.e., responsive to the Communists' indoctrination program. A Tennessee reporter, covering Flanary's arrival, quoted Flanary as saying that the U.S. Government would have to prove to him that it did not resort to germ warfare in Korea.

Flanary later denied that he believed the germ-warfare charge, but he admitted that "some others" in his camp called him a progressive. His explanation: he had just done a lot of reading in the camp library to better his vocabulary. He stoutly insisted that he believed in capitalism, not Communism, and wanted to be a good American citizen.

Flanary's Harlan County neighbors, people of strong opinion themselves,\* were confused by these strange charges, and their confusion was shared by a great many U.S. citizens. The returned prisoners had gone through an ordeal which no group of Americans, not even the prisoners of the Japanese in World War II, had ever experienced—captivity by an enemy methodically intent on mobilizing prisoners' minds, as well as their military information, for his own purposes. It was hard for the home folks to grasp what this experience had meant.

It was still harder for the prisoners to

\* Says an old union song, called *Which Side Are You On?*, written in the hard-shocking days of Harlan's labor unrest:

*They say in Harlan County,  
There are no neutrals there;  
You'll either be a union man,  
Or a thug for J. H. Blair . . .*



talk about what they had gone through. A man suddenly released to freedom after long immersion in Communist captivity is apt to get some bad psychological bends. One of the best descriptions was given by Corporal Joe Green, 23, a Negro infantryman who survived 37 months in a Red camp: "When I first got home," he said, "I was in a daze, like maybe I had been hit on the head or something. Then I began to get on my feet, and now the whole thing is just as though I had gone and seen a movie about it happening to somebody else. And that's the way you got to keep it, if you don't want to go back to being dazed again."

**Every Man's Breaking Point.** Just what had the prisoners gone through? Their most brutal suffering was the early treatment by the North Koreans. The long march north to the Yalu in the fall of 1950 was as bloody an experience as the Bataan Death March. After December 1950, the Chinese Communists took complete charge. Where the North Korean atrocities were largely spontaneous, individual acts of cruelty, the Chinese used cruelty calculatingly, as an organized means to a specific end.

The Chinese Communists, when dealing with prisoners, had two big immediate objectives: 1) military and other information; 2) confessions from U.S. airmen to substantiate their phony "germ warfare" charges. They proceeded in their interrogations partly by fairly orthodox tactics—orthodox, at least, since the era of total warfare has made obsolescent the old Geneva Convention safeguard that a prisoner need tell only his name, rank and serial number. There is not much an average prisoner can do against enemy intelligence officers equipped with a good file system and the determination to stop at nothing if the man under examination seems to have valuable information.

The Chinese also interrogated prisoners endlessly, at all hours of the day and night. Said Infantryman Green, who was first questioned on his way to the prison camp: "They'd march us in the evenings, and when you were tired enough to drop, they'd stop around midnight, and the interrogators would take over."

"They were English-speaking Chinese, and they were good. They knew their stuff. There was no rough stuff, at least as far as I was concerned, but they would keep at you and keep at you. I kept telling them that I was a soldier and didn't have to give anything more than my name, rank and serial number, and that if I did, my government could punish me. There was one Chinese officer who used to stare at me when I said that, and then he'd sort of snort and say: 'Your government! Don't worry about your government now, boy. It will never lay hands on you again; but, you know, it's completely within my power to take your life if I choose to do so.'"

When the Chinese wanted information or confessions badly, they tortured. Last week the U.S. heard about the ordeal of two young Air Force colonels, Walker Mahurin and Andrew J. Evans, both of

them World War II aces with brilliant flying records (Mahurin shot down 22 planes in World War II, 33 in Korea). Mahurin was made to sit at attention on a stool for hours, until he would collapse. This lasted for 30 days and drove him to attempt suicide. Evans was thrown into a cell no bigger than a packing case, where he was not allowed to sleep, lie down or shut his eyes. Under such treatment, they "confessed," and they saw the confessions of some 200 others. Said Evans: "Every man has his breaking point."

**Some Started Crying.** The end of military interrogations gave no relief to the prisoners, for then the ceaseless attempts at Communist indoctrination began. They followed a pattern. First, the



Murray Gorralt—Graphic House  
CORPORAL JOSEPH GREEN

"Just as though I had seen a movie."

prisoners were split up according to rank and race. Officers, for instance, ended up in Camp No. 2, most Negroes were put in Camp No. 5, "reactionaries," i.e., those who gave the Communists trouble, were put in Camp No. 3 (TIME, Sept. 7). Negroes were generally segregated, and the Communists tried their unsuccessful best to stir them up against their white fellow prisoners.

While the U.S. provost marshals on Kojima Island were letting the Communist prisoners organize their own compounds, Chinese political officers started indoctrinating the Americans. Each camp compound had libraries stuffed with Marx, Lenin, Stalin, the New York and London Daily Workers, the party-line National Guardian (of Manhattan), even specially prepared U.S. history books "all fixed up," as one P.W. put it, "about how bad we treated the Indians and the Spanish."

In their long daily harangues, the Red officers kept endlessly repeating the same propaganda charges, and prisoners could not leave until they in turn repeated the satisfactory answers to the Communists'

questions, e.g., Why did the U.S. start the war in Korea? One camp was refused food until every man in it signed the Stockholm "peace" petition. There were some beatings and tortures, but generally the Reds worked the carrot-and-stick techniques—better food and treatment if they got the right answers, no food and brutal treatment if they did not.

If a man looked psychologically weak, they gave him the full propaganda treatment, from special lectures to free liquor and cigarettes. Said Corporal Green: "They concentrated hardest on the kids, those 20 or under. It seemed as though they were the easiest to break down. I know of three or four kids who went clear out of their minds under the pressure."

**"You Couldn't Argue."** The prisoners responded differently to the unending Chinese pressure. The stout-hearted "reactionaries" openly defied the Reds and took the brunt of their beatings and other bad treatment. The greater number of the P.W.s did what they were told, ducked Communist propaganda chores as much as possible, but stayed out of trouble. "Progressive" was a flexible title. A "progressive" might be one of the rare out-and-out Red sympathizers or simply a man the "reactionaries" thought was not vocal enough in his opposition.

On the whole, although they had skillful military interrogators, the Reds overplayed their propaganda efforts too much to have a lasting effect. Most of the political officers were clearly victims of their own doctrinaire sermons. (Sometimes, Russian interrogators had to come around to help them out.) Said Pfc. Jesse Durham, a confirmed "reactionary": "You couldn't argue with them. They were just like children; they didn't have any reasoning ability."

Corporal Green, whose experiences were typical of most, thought the Red indoctrinators were "clumsy." They were also very literal-minded. Said Green: "We learned to answer them real quick, saying anything that came to your mind, just so it was false. I told them that my folks lived in a mansion in the Hollywood Hills [they live in a small five-room house in Los Angeles], that we all drove Cadillacs and that my best friends were Clark Gable and Henry Fonda. They'd carefully take it down on notepads and let me go back to the company."

In sum, there is no doubt that the U.S. prisoners were valuable to the Chinese Reds, for propaganda reasons, during their captivity. There is equally no doubt that naive Chinese efforts to sow some lasting seeds of Communist propaganda failed. Out of 3,500 prisoners, only 90 have been identified as "progressives." Of these, Army officials believe that fewer than 30 showed themselves really susceptible to enemy propaganda, and some of the 30 had histories of pro-Communist leanings before induction. The great majority of the U.S. prisoners met the challenge well. They proved that the U.S. soldier fighting indoctrinated Communists is a pretty well indoctrinated fighting man himself.

## NEWS IN PICTURES



**WEDGE OF JETS** slices through the clear skies at Britain's annual Farnborough air show. Big, delta-wing Avro Vulcan bombers, powered by four jets each, are now being rushed into production for R.A.F. Four smaller planes are experimental forerunners of the Vulcan model.

Photo by P. Jones for The Associated Press



United Press

**AQUATIC DOGS** are wire-haired terriers named Amos & Andy, performing tricky surfboard ride, a recreation they took to eagerly without much training, says owner, Mrs. P. McDougall, Spokane housewife. Dogs, 5 and 7, have been surfing makeshift board for three years.





**TENSE RELATIVES**, faces strained between tears and smiles, grip Mrs. J. P. Love, Easom Hill, Ga., who struggles unsuccessfully to rush to her soldier son Crawford, returning prisoner of war, as she watches his plane land at Atlanta's municipal airport. Twenty-five-year-old Crawford was held more than two years in North Korean prison camp.

**SEA OF CLOTHES** seems to cover roadside near Panmunjom, where North Korean prisoners of war, on the way by truck to switching center for repatriation, contemptuously discarded thousands of pairs of good boots and fatigue uniforms. Clothes had been issued to Communist prisoners by the U.N. command.



# INTERNATIONAL

## COLD WAR

### Decisions

Like a boulder dropped into a still pond, West Germany's historic decision at the polls stirred the stagnating surface of the Western alliance. "This decision," said Konrad Adenauer in his hour of triumph, "cannot fail to have its effect on other European countries . . . Europe will now come into being." Across the Rhine, the land of Germany's historic enemies and grudging allies was washed by the ripples. "It is high time for France to take stock of herself and make in peace the recovery she was able to make in 1914 in the midst of battle . . ." commented Paris' *Aurore*, "Without that we will watch like surly, reluctant spectators the construction of a Europe which will go on without us, dominated by Germany."

The victory of the old Chancellor and his "European idea" altered the facts of international life almost overnight.

¶ Only eight years after defeat, prosperous West Germany had achieved the stablest government in Western Europe, and was in a fair way to seize leadership of the Continent from frustrated France.

¶ Only weeks after it had been pronounced dying and all but ready for burial, the dream of a European Army to defend a united and free Europe came alive again.

More than ever, the next move was up to France, which conceived the European idea but has since come to fear it as a means of surrendering its dominance on the Continent to renaissance Germany. The spectacle of a strong, confident Germany that knows its mind did little to ease France's worries nor did it help when Adenauer, momentarily carried away by his success, spoke of turning now to "the liberation" of Communist East Germany. (Later, admitting that the Chancellor's words had been unfortunate, an aide remarked: "We know that one shouldn't stamp his feet when a Frenchman is baking a soufflé.")

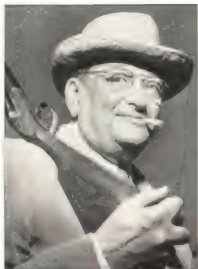
But in making its choice, West Germany pushed French Premier Laniel and his government to a point where France could not much longer delay its choice. With West Germany's strength badly needed in the cold-war defense line, France had to choose the European Army or risk some blunter solution that puts Germans back into their own *feldgrau* uniforms, with their own high command. Jauntily expectant that a decision is in the offing, Bonn's "Bureau Blank," the embryonic West German war ministry, last week placed an ad in the newspapers: "Wanted: 500 clerks, secretaries and interpreters . . . Must be of good demeanor."

### Onto the Offensive

Out of Washington and Paris last week came promise of a vigorous new effort to staunch the bloody attrition of the seven-year-old Indo-China war and check Communism's threat to South Asia. The Eisen-

hower Administration proposed to double the U.S.'s contribution to the costs of the Indo-China fighting, from \$400 million to \$785 million. France, for its part, will throw more troops into the struggle, and give the 27 million people of Indo-China real assurance of independence.

It was an encouraging forward step in the making of free world strategy. In the eight years of cold war, the West's boldest moves—Greek-Turkish aid, Marshall Plan, Berlin airlift, Korea—were evolved almost piecemeal in the press of sudden necessity, the haste of improvisation. The new Franco-American plan for Indo-China was a specific, long-range blueprint drawn by



Pierre Monney—France's PREMIER Laniel  
The soufflé cook must choose.

the strategy-makers of Washington and Paris.

Last spring former Premier René Mayer and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault came to the U.S. to get more U.S. aid for the Indo-China war. The U.S., then paying 40% of the costs, replied that France needed a bold new scheme for winning the struggle, and a more specific plan to give the Indo-Chinese their long-sought freedom once victory came. The French recast their Indo-China policy, dispatched energetic General Henri Navarre to command with an offensive-minded plan for fighting a showdown, decided to send nine more battalions of French troops to Indo-China, and build up the native armies to 200,000 men by the end of 1953. Paris added a promise to give genuine independence to the Indo-Chinese states of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, once the war is won.

Last week, impressed by the French proposals, the U.S. National Security Council recommended the extra U.S. aid, and the Administration set about trying to persuade economy-minded U.S. Senators that the money is vital.

## TRIESTE

### "Testing Bench"

Before some 400 Romans in the Palace of the Conservatori last week, Prime Minister Giuseppe Pella laid down Italy's new demand for settling the simmering, eight-year-old problem of Trieste: a plebiscite to let the divided Free Territory choose between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Like most of the demands and counter-demands flying between Rome and Belgrade these days, the proposal was unacceptable to the other side. Yugoslavia's Tito would hardly agree to a plebiscite in which Trieste Territory's 286,000 Italians would snow under its 93,000 Slovenes. Seasoned Giuseppe Pella had few illusions about that, and his speech was meant not so much for Tito's ears as for Italy's allies in Washington, London and Paris. He was trying to convince them that the future of his new regime, as well as Italy's continued membership in NATO, may well depend on their help to win Trieste, or a goodly part of the Territory, for Italy. "It is time," said he, "for [the U.S. and Britain] to acknowledge . . . [that] this problem bears on the whole of our international policy . . . and is the testing bench of our friendships."

The Premier's words were more than diplomatic bluff. All week at the Palazzo Chigi, the Foreign Ministry, government officials were predicting dolefully that Pella might face ouster when Parliament reconvenes later this month unless he can produce promise of progress on Trieste, the most emotional issue in Italy. Already, Pietro Nenni's Red Socialists, yearning for a chance to swerve Italy from the West to neutralism, were baying that Pella's pro-U.S. policy is a failure and that Italy should dump him and change course.

The Italians, while irritated at U.S. failure to keep the Big Three's 1948 promise to try to give all Trieste to Italy, were even angrier about Britain. They believed that the British, traditionally cool to Italy and openly warm to Tito since his break with Moscow, are inclined to favor Tito's claims on Trieste. (Tito, who again spoke out on Trieste last week, claimed that the British were playing the Italian game.)

If Italian suspicions were true, another fissure was developing in the bond which joins the two great Western allies.

## THE ALLIES

### Exclusive Club

Convened in Washington last week, the second annual meeting of ANZUS, the Australian-New Zealand-U.S. Treaty Council.

Decided: 1) to oppose U.N. membership for Communist China "under present circumstances"; 2) to keep ANZUS as it is, in spite of the desires of Britain and some of the non-Communist Pacific countries to join in, and expand it into a general Pacific defense alliance.

## KOREA

### The Suggestion Box

For all its anger at President Syngman Rhee's maneuvers to block the truce in Korea, the United Nations felt obliged to report last week that the old man's tactics had helped him tighten his control in South Korea. "The year . . . has been characterized by the consolidation of the President's position," said the U.N.'s Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

As if to confirm the commission's judgment, Rhee took steps to consolidate his position still more. Long experience in the dog-eat-dog game of Korean politics had convinced Rhee that to allow any South Korean but himself to achieve real political stature created a threat to orderly government, i.e., undisputed rule by Rhee. So one day last week the President pared Paik Too Chin down to size by forcing him to resign as head of the powerful Finance Ministry, leaving him only the token job of Premier.

Next day Rhee went to work on forceful General Lee Bum Suk, the ex-boss of Rhee's police. Three pro-Lee editors were jailed, and Rhee fired Chin Hon Sik, a Lee supporter who, as Home Minister, ran the national police force. At the same time the President dissolved all of South Korea's para-military youth movements, large sections of which were under Lee's influence, and replaced them with a Rhee-controlled "national militia" to be composed of "youths from 18 to 40."

These matters attended to, President Rhee found himself short of government officials. Having pretty much exhausted his supply of acquaintances, he ordered a large blue box to be placed in front of the Capitol building in Seoul and on it placed the following inscription: "Box for suggesting able persons for important jobs."



Associated Press

LEE BUM SUK

After consolidation, unemployment.

### Blackmail Scheme

From the U.N. command to Red headquarters in North Korea last week went a curt note and a list of 3,404 names. They were the names of U.N. soldiers who disappeared in action and did not come back in the mass exchange of P.W.s.

Though some were certainly dead, the U.N. had solid evidence that many of the men had been Red prisoners at one time. Among 944 Americans on the list: Air Force Captain James A. Van Fleet Jr., West Pointer son of the former Eighth Army commander; Jet Ace Captain Harold E. Fischer, who bagged most of his ten enemy planes by disclaiming the prized radar gunsight, relying instead on naked eyesight and "Kentucky windage."

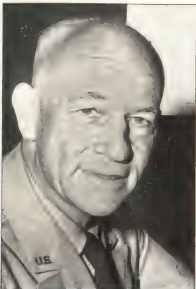
Peking radio promptly dismissed the list as a "fake." But three days later, U.N. suspicions were confirmed. Australian-born Wilfred Burchett, correspondent for the French Communist paper, *L'Humanité*, wandered into Panmunjon to chat with U.N. correspondents. Communist Burchett, whom many U.S. newsmen remembered as a competent reporter for Australian Associated Press during the Pacific war, had previously acted as a news "leak" for the Communists. This time, he carefully let slip the fact that the Chinese were still holding an unspecified number of U.S. airmen who had allegedly been shot down over Chinese territory beyond the Yalu. Since Communist China did not officially take part in the Korean war, explained Burchett suavely, the Chinese did not regard these men as prisoners of war and would continue to hold them until their release was negotiated "through diplomatic channels." The implication was clear: the airmen were to be used in a scheme to blackmail the U.S. into diplomatic recognition of Red China and concessions at the Korean peace talks.

The scheme posed a painful problem. The U.N. had no way of knowing how many of the 3,404 men really were alive and in Red hands. It could not submit to blackmail, but neither could it callously write off the missing men. Said the senior U.N. armistice commissioner, Major General Blackshear Bryan: "The Communists have got to give us an accounting of them—or else." But nobody in the U.N. command seemed to know what the "or else" could possibly be.

### Unknown General

President Eisenhower reached under a bushel last week for a new supreme commander of U.S. and U.N. forces in the Far East. To replace General Mark Clark, who is retiring from the Army on Oct. 30, he selected able but little-known four-star General John Edwin Hull, 58.

For Ed Hull, the U.N. command meant an end to years of tough but unglamorous duty at the Pentagon. A graduate of Ohio's Miami University, he started with an infantry commission in 1917, saw combat service in World War I (Silver Star for gallantry), then buckled down to a suc-



United Press

GENERAL HULL

Under a bushel of ability.

cession of staff and training jobs. Modest, loyal, and a bug for detail, he moved to one tough assignment after another: chief of the Army's Operations and Plans Division (1943), boss of the 1948 A-bomb tests at Eniwetok, director of the Defense Department's weapons-evaluation system, Army Vice Chief of Staff. Yet he remained more anonymous than most Washington ghostwriters. "How is it, Ed," a friend once asked him, "that your name is never in the headlines?" "I guess I'm just the general nobody knows," replied Hull.

Said Mrs. Hull as she packed for a trip to Tokyo: "I think my husband will be glad to get away from the Pentagon. He has spent more time there than any man in the Army."

## REFUGEES

### Too Much Neutrality

A small plane stood on an airfield in South Korea at dawn one day last week, waiting to take on passengers bound for the north. They were Polish, Czech and Swiss members of a neutral nations' truce inspection team which had been keeping check on the airfield's traffic. Just as the plane was ready to take off, one of the neutrals, pale, thin Jan Hajdukiewicz of Poland, ran from his colleagues to the side of U.S. Major Edward Moran. "I'm afraid to go back to Communism!" he blurted out to the non-neutral major. "I don't wish to return. It's my last chance!" "O.K.," said the major, "stay here." A Polish officer standing by glared furiously.

Next day at a press conference, the young refugee from neutrality told his story. Born in Poland, he had learned English at the University of Lodz, had never before been out of Poland. When had he first hoped to escape? "The day they came to the import-export government agency in Lodz where I worked and offered me the inspection team job."



# FOREIGN NEWS

## GREAT BRITAIN

### The Back-Cryers Win

... For (as Macaulay noted)  
In many a bold attack  
It's those behind cry "Forward!"  
And those before cry "Back!"

—B. A. Young in *Punch*

Aneurin ("Nye") Bevan, the spellbinding leader of British Labor's left wing, not only believes in nationalizing industry; he believes that socialism should expose public ownership as naturally and surely as a spider spins a web. In the Labor Party and in the trade unions, which dominate the party, maturer minds prevail. Only a

the roar of bulky T.U.C. Vice Chairman Arthur Deakin. "What you're demanding, brothers," he cried, "is the economics of bedlam." Again the dissidents were voted down. The left-wing Amalgamated Engineering Union proposed a united campaign "for the early defeat and removal of the Tory government"—surely a natural undertaking for the body that gave birth to the Labor Party and represented the core of its voting strength. But the majority of the delegates, sensing a move to wed them to the Bevanite camp, rejected even that.

Finally came the matter for which all were waiting—a report laying down the T.U.C.'s future line on nationalization of

policy. By their votes last week, the union men were foreshadowing some of the decisions to be made later this month at the Labor Party's own convention in Margate. Clement Attlee, Herbert Morrison and the other leaders of Britain's Loyal Opposition, hopeful for a return to power some day, sensed that the electorate was tired of the forward-cryers pushing from the rear.

### Mashers

For years the 500 employees of Sheffield machine tools factory "mashed" (Sheffield lingo for brewed) their own tea at midmorning, lunchtime and midafternoon. They brought their own tea, milk, sugar, mugs and teapots, got boiling water from the firm's gas boilers.

Last week management decided that tea-mashing was slowing down production, offered to provide free cups of tea twice a day, and give the men an extra ten-minute break in the morning. "To deny them the right to make tea in their own time is taking away their liberties," protested the plant's union. The 500 went out on strike.

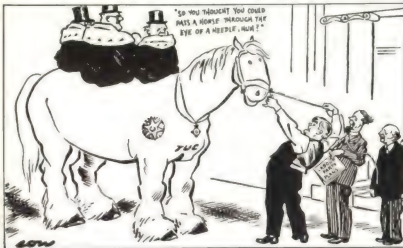
## FRANCE

### Beef & Taxes

French Premier Joseph Laniel's first try at national economizing was a cut in the government's huge pension payments. Result: a chain explosion of crippling strikes that threw him into retreat. Last week Laniel tried a couple of other, less risky approaches—a flat lowering prices and a crackdown on France's multitude of tax evaders.

The Premier's fiscal experts ordered butchers to lower meat prices by 10%, and they quickly complied. Then came similar reductions for coffee, rice, flour, margarine and soap; others were scheduled for shoes, textiles, kitchenware, furniture, bicycles. To celebrate *la baisse* (the lowering), shopkeepers in central Paris hung a banner reading "Rue de la Baisse" across the Rue Montorgueil, and merchants and manufacturers with high inventories cheered. But plain people rubbed their chins and doubted that it would last any longer than other *baissees* decreed by some of Laniel's predecessors.

To get to the tax dodgers, teams of government inspectors fanned out over the country to check up on owners of luxury yachts, big villas and costly cars. The move flushed some big game right away, e.g., one man who owned three cars, employed three servants and declared no income was soaked for \$42,000 in taxes and penalties. In the first roundup, delinquencies of \$86 million were uncovered. But again, skepticism reigned. Frenchmen shrugged and guessed that evaders who knew how to win political protection would not be caught; in any case, the tax system as well as tax enforcement needed remodeling from the ground up.



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"THE APPARENTLY IMPOSSIBLE"

Despite well-oiled thoraxes, defeat for bedlam.

militant minority shares Nye Bevan's fervor, and it is losing ground.

The labor movement's retreat from the extremes of socialism was dramatized last week in a noisy, crowded meeting hall at Douglas, on the Isle of Man, where 1,000 delegates representing 8,000,000 British union workers gathered for the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress. The Bevanites came with thoraxes well oiled and briefcases crammed with speeches and resolutions concocted to harass, convert, and, if possible, uproot the T.U.C.'s Percheron-stolid leadership. Amplified by Communist and fellow-traveler support which they disdain but inevitably attract, Bevanite voices rang out with demands for censure against T.U.C. members who accept posts in the Conservative Churchill government, for condemnation of U.S. cold war policy, for criticism of the West's support of the anti-Soviet rebels in Berlin. Methodically the lumbering majority voted them down.

**Nationalize Only Water.** A barrage of left-wing demands for restoration of food subsidies, cuts in purchase taxes and a campaign for unrestricted wage rises bounced off the walls. Out of the din came

British industry. The report urged public ownership for only one industry: water supply, which is already largely controlled by national and local boards. While making no apologies for the nationalization brought about by Labor (steel, transport, coal) in its six years in power, the unions said cannily that caution and further study are necessary before further nationalization is attempted. It was a remarkably conservative stand ("The report goes far beyond caution about nationalization," commented the influential *Economist*. "It goes against nationalization"). "Betrayal!" cried voices from the left wing. But the majority did not think so. Armed with proxies for the full T.U.C. membership, the delegates adopted the report, 4,978,000 against 2,640,000. It was a thundering defeat for Nye Bevan's web-spinners.

**Center of Gravity.** The T.U.C. and the Labor Party are not identical; the center of gravity in the trade unions is a little farther to the right than it is in the party. But since 5,000,000 of the 6,000,000 Labor Party members and five-sixths of its M.P.s come from the T.U.C. members, the union's views make much of Labor

## Nothing, no nothing, is so important

Nothing you buy compares in importance with the things that protect your family's safety. Take tires, for instance. At today's speeds and in today's traffic, you need strong, blowout safe tires, able to stop quickly in an emergency. The General Tire is built to give you this extra protection.



DEBORAH KERR, currently co-starring in M-G-M's "JULIUS CAESAR". In private life, this beautiful and talented M-G-M star is the wife of Anthony Bartley, Motion Picture Producer, shown here with their lovely daughter, Melanie.

**THE  
GENERAL  
TIRE**

# Scotland's Prince of Whiskies

## A MESSAGE OF ASSURANCE

Most pre-war Scotch whisky was used up during the war shortage. With determination and foresight Chivas Brothers laid down a limited amount for superior ageing.

As a luxury product Chivas Regal 12 year old Scotch is rare rather than prohibitively expensive, and many discerning people want it.

Please do not be disappointed if you can not get it every time you order it. But, while limited, the supply is continuous. Only time can increase it...for you will always find its quality worthy of the name—"Scotland's Prince of Whiskies."



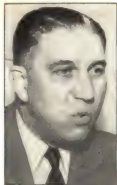
CHIVAS BROTHERS LTD. of  
Aberdeen, Scotland—Established 1801.  
By Appointment Purveyors of Provisions and  
Scotch Whisky to the late King George VI.



## CHIVAS REGAL

12 YEAR OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY • 86 PROOF • CHIVAS BROTHERS IMPORT CORPORATION • NEW YORK, N. Y.



KRAFT



ERHARD



BRENTANO



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EHLERS

From the people's full understanding, a mandate for democracy.

## GERMANY

### Clean Sweep

A small group of men worked quietly in the dark outside West Germany's Parliament building in Bonn one night last week. They were filling an empty truck with the files, documents and official papers of 14 Communist delegates who had just been voted out of their seats (and their office space) in Germany's legislature.

The housecleaning was symbolic of a clean sweep that overtook Germany's whole political household in the huge (86% of all eligible voters) turnout of last week's general election. With one sweep of the electoral broom, some 28 million German voters had pushed aside all the troublesome, totalitarian splinter groups (including Communists and Neo-Nazis) that clutter most European politics, giving Germany alone of Europe's nations a workable two-party Parliament in the pattern of Britain and the U.S.

To put the house in even better order, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's victorious Christian Democratic Party had won a clear majority of 244 out of 487 Bundestag (lower house) seats, giving the Christian Democrats voting control even without the extra 63 votes collected by their old coalition partners, the Free Democrats and the German Party. No German politician, not even Hitler or Bismarck, had ever received such a vote of confidence from his people in a free election.

**Too Good to Be True.** For the Christian Democrats, for Adenauer himself and for his friends in the West, the overwhelming victory seemed almost too good to be true. Characteristically, many a German, like many wandering observers elsewhere (see INTERNATIONAL), began to look for flaws in the picture.

The obvious cry, and one promptly raised by the defeated Socialists, was that Germany's voters had repudiated one kind of totalitarianism only to substitute a greater one. Germany is a nation addicted to strong men, and Adenauer's victory had been in many ways as personal a triumph as that of Eisenhower in the U.S. ten months before. Left-wing Germans were quick to charge that the Adenauer sweep had raised the possibility of his becoming another Führer. The Germanic equivalents of "I told you so" echoed loudly in

some quarters a day or so after the election, when the Chancellor let loose a blast at the Socialist-dominated Federation of Trades Unions, which had lined up against him in the election. Demanding a change of leadership in the federation and adherence to the Gompers principle that labor should steer clear of politics, an Adenauer spokesman insisted that "under no circumstances are we willing to let things go on as they are" in the federation. The left also spread rumors that the Chancellor intended to impose a censorship on Germany's press, a majority of which, Adenauer noted tartly after his victory, had opposed his re-election.

**A Clear Request.** On the record of the man, the alarms had no justification. Stern, steel-hard Konrad Adenauer has never been one to take criticism or interference kindly, and he no doubt will dominate the new, stronger government he picked to run Germany for the next four years just as he dominated the govern-

ment of the last four. The old man demonstrated this last week when he heard that dapper, ambitious CDU Floor Leader Heinrich von Brentano had told newsmen that he might take over the Foreign Ministry from Adenauer. In a matter of minutes the federal press office issued a flinty statement from Adenauer. The vote, it said sharply, "was a clear request for continued conduct of foreign policy by the Chancellor himself."

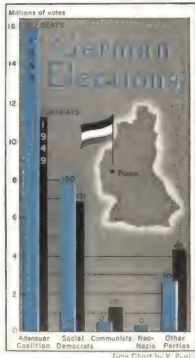
It was a clear and forthright reply by the man who has the confidence of the people—and their mandate—to build trustworthy democracy on the ashes of Hitlerism. Konrad Adenauer is too wise and too old (77) to forget that Germany's massive vote of confidence is more than a personal tribute. "In greater numbers than in any other Western country, [the Germans] voted for the integration of Europe and partnership with France," wrote the New York Times's sage Anne O'Hare McCormick. "It is idle to say that they voted for Adenauer without a full understanding of what his policy implies." The policy is not that of Adenauer alone, but is also the work of several who will now bulk larger on Europe's political scene. Some of them:

¶ **Hardheaded Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard**, 56, architect of West Germany's free-enterprise economy and rebuilders of war-stricken heavy industries. Last week the Ruhr industrialists, who financed much of the Adenauer campaign, served notice that they expect Adenauer to maintain Erhard in the dominating position in the nation's economic affairs.

¶ **Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer**, 65, Erhard's frugal, white-thatched counterpart, who once gave German spenders a stern object lesson in national economizing by ostentatiously buying his cigarettes one at a time at the Bundestag tobacco stand.

¶ **Stocky Theodor Blank**, 48, ex-official of the German miners' union, who, as "Special Representative for Questions Arising out of the Reinforcement of the Allied Forces," has worked out the blueprints of German divisions for the European Army. If and when Germany is allowed to rearm, Blank will almost certainly become Minister of Defense.

¶ **Crinkly-haired Bundestag President Hermann Ehlers**, 48, a peace-making Protestant who helped to swing many Lutheran





BEN ABDALLAH'S BODY (FOREGROUND) AFTER SHOOTING  
Also dead: the Sultan's horse.

votes in Northern Germany to Catholic Konrad Adenauer's cause.

Other Cabinet or sub-Cabinet possibilities: Waldemar Kraft, 55, onetime Nazi, now leader of the Refugee Party, who hopes for a Cabinet job in return for a promise to throw the Refugee Party's 27 Bundestag votes to Adenauer; Karl Arnold, 52, Christian trade-union leader; Franz Josef Strauss, young (38) and rising Christian Democrat who led the party's Bavarian wing to a victory that knocked the once strong Bavarian Party completely out of Parliament.

## RUSSIA

### No. 2

Nikita Khrushchev, cold and colorless protégé of the late Joseph Stalin, was formally fixed as No. 2 man in the new Soviet firmament. The Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee last week elected Khrushchev its first secretary, i.e., party boss (TIME, Sept. 7), a post that makes him second in power and influence to Premier Georgy Malenkov.

## MOROCCO

### "Sibismaken"

Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafat, hand-picked Sultan of Morocco, docilely performed an unpleasant duty which his unruly old predecessor had resisted for years. He signed a *dahir* (decree), dictated by the French, which transferred some of the royal powers to a half-Moorish, half-French administrative council. The *dahir* was a hard blow at French Morocco's hot-tent independence movement.

Next morning, Sultan Arafat assembled his courtiers and red-uniformed horse guards, mounted a noble white charger inherited from the deposed Sultan and

started out for Sabbath prayers at the imperial mosque. Somebody was waiting for him. A young (28), high-strung horse painter named Allal ben Abdallah had piloted his creaky model-A Ford through the crowds waiting to view the Sultan and parked it close to a wall of the mosque.

Ben Abdallah sat until the Sultan, shaded by a parasol and fanned by a long-handled fly sweeper, drew near. Ben Abdallah revved up the motor, threw the old roadster into gear and roared at 40 m.p.h. straight at the mounted Sultan. For a startled instant, the Sultan watched the oncoming car, then began to dismount. A tough professional soldier, Calais-born Robert King, who is physical training instructor of the Sultan's guards, leaped on the running board of the Ford, grabbed ben Abdallah by the neck and wrestled him from the car. Ben Abdallah pulled a butcher knife from his *djellaba* and sliced King's shoulder, while the driverless roadster plowed on into the Sultan's horse, breaking one of its legs (the animal was later destroyed). Sten gunners of the imperial guard fired a burst at ben Abdallah; he quivered, then died. Sultan Arafat, unhurt, turned to his aides and said "Sibismaken" (No harm done). Then he proceeded calmly into the mosque and thanked Allah for deliverance—this time.

## IRAN

### Problem Prisoner

In Iran's new hour of suspense, the big question was what should be done with Mohammed Mossadegh. The Shah and his ministers dared not let him go free to stir Iran once more to rebellion, and chaos. They also feared to execute him for treason, and thus give him a martyr's crown. They even worried that a public trial would give the old wizard a stage from

which to work his spell on Teheran's easily swayed street mobs. Mossadegh, after all his years at the game of plot, imprisonment and exile, knew too well how to capitalize on his captors' uneasiness.

"Kill Me Now." Held in strict detention—first in Teheran's plush Officers' Club, then in the Sultanabad army barracks some ten miles from the city—Mossy was allowed to see only his guards, a military prosecutor, his wife, daughter and nurse. But the ex-Premier knew that if his performance was good enough, its fame would spread to the streets and make it harder than ever for the Shah and new Premier Fazlollah Zahedi to get him off the political stage. Resolutely he resisted the prosecutor, who came to interrogate him in preparation for a trial. "I refuse to be questioned by you or by anyone else," cried Mossadegh. Sometimes he simply pretended to fall asleep. He demanded to see a lawyer—to draw up his will. He wept in the old abundance, and once he cried, "Kill me now!" He wanted permission to see some old friends and henchmen, and when this demand was rejected, Mossy announced to the captain of the guard that he was going on a hunger strike. "I will fast to death," he vowed. Mossy dramatically refused his breakfast and his lunch. But by suppers—time to the relief of the government—he was howling for food. "I have only been able to preserve my physical powers with strong food," said the man who ruled Iran for 28 months, mostly while encased in pajamas, and lying on a cot. "I must eat three roast chickens every day . . . a robust soup and a good dessert."

On one occasion, Mossadegh announced that he would throw himself out the window. The captain of the guard walked to the nearest window and opened it. "I have an order against bringing your friends here," said the captain, "but I have no order against your jumping out of the window." Two hours later the captain came back; his prisoner had left his bed and was sitting sulkily on a chair in a corner far from the window.

**Trial & Punishment.** But in spite of the 74-year-old ex-dictator's dramatics, the prosecutor came day after day to Mossadegh's room in the army barracks and piled up statements and evidence. At week's end, the government announced that Mossadegh eventually will be tried by a military court-martial for his "illegal acts" against the Shah and the country between Aug. 15, when the Shah fired him as Premier, and Aug. 10, when the mobs chased him from power and recalled the Shah from his brief exile in Rome.

The Shah's court and the government could not agree on whether to hold the court-martial in public and run the chance that Mossadegh might steal the stage, nor had they settled on the punishment to be exacted. Theoretically, he could be condemned to death as a traitor. But in the streets, Mossadegh still commanded great popularity, and the Communist-led Tudeh (in spite of vigorous government efforts to defang it by throwing its leaders



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PALM SPRINGS, Hotel The Oasis

into jail) was busy last week cooking up sentiment for a pro-Mossadegh uprising. Those who feared that Mossadegh's wizardry might live after him were urging a secret trial, a death sentence and then a merciful commutation from the Shah which would send Mohammed Mossadegh into long imprisonment or into exile.

## HONG KONG

### A Change in Routine

One afternoon last week Her Majesty's Mo or Launch 1323 cruised on routine patrol through the Pearl River estuary near Hong Kong. Though the 72-ft. British vessel was well within the twelve-mile offshore limit claimed by Red China, Hong Kong naval forces had long patrolled these waters without running into anything more serious than occasional, desultory fire from Chinese shore batteries. This time, however, a Communist corvette closed in on Motor Launch 1323 and ordered her to heave to.

Heavily outgunned, the launch's skipper, Lieut. G. C. Merriman, 23, decided to make a run for it. But a Chinese shell slammed into the bridge, killing Merriman and four crewmen. A second shell landed aft, killing two more men. By the time the destroyer H.M.S. *Concord* arrived to give aid, the Chinese corvette was gone and the launch, none of her twelve man crew unhurt, lay crippled in the water.

The Royal Navy released only the barest details of the attack. The Foreign Office in London fired off a protest to Peking against the "wanton attack," and, in the stiff phraseology of diplomacy, reserved "the right to claim compensation."

## CENTRAL AFRICA

### New State

In the tree-lined Southern Rhodesian capital of Salisbury (pop. 53,000), jovial Sir Godfrey Huggins, 70, was sworn in last week as Prime Minister of British Central Africa, the brand-new federation of the British protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia. Sir Godfrey adjusted his spectacles, tuned in his hearing aid and almost shouted his oath of allegiance to the Crown. For Sir Godfrey, a lively and sure-handed surgeon with a flair for colonial politics, a 30-year dream had come true.

In his 30 years as Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, he had reared London for a federation of the three colonies. Northern Rhodesia, rich in copper, needed Southern Rhodesia's coal; both colonies needed Nyasaland's ample supply of African labor. "A black front is advancing from the Gold Coast, a white front [Boer South Africa] is moving from the south," he explained. He believed that the federation would save Central Africa from becoming "the clashing point of those two fronts."

With the swearing in of the Prime Minister (who also assumed the posts of Defense, Finance and External Affairs), the Federation was in business—and already



United Press

### SIR GODFREY HUGGINS

Between a black and a white front.

beset by disquieting signs of the racial clash it was supposed to forestall. Fearful that Federation would open the door to a flood of land-grabbing whites, Nyasaland's African tribes were kicking up trouble (TIME, Sept. 14). Last week angry crowds assaulted some of Sir Godfrey's Nyasaland tax collectors and chased some of the pro-Federation tribal chieftains into the bush. Beyond the crocodile-infested Shire River, a white district commissioner and his family were cut off by another mob; troops and police had to shoot their way through the jungle to get them out.

## LEBANON

### The Avengers Await

In the grey, brooding Lebanese mountains of Akkar, the ancient Abboud family owns the good land. The Abbouds say who shall represent Akkar in the Chamber of Deputies in Beirut, and their men are duly elected. The power of the Abbouds is such, say the peasants in the villages, that their henchmen have been known to test new rifles with peasants' targets. But four years ago, Mohammed el Abboud, the chieftain's only son, dared to challenge a Lebanese as powerful as himself: Hussein el Oweini, one of the new republic's richest men and a friend of the Prime Minister. Why, Mohammed el Abboud demanded, was el Oweini permitted to buy gold at a special government rate? In revenge, el Oweini persuaded one Suleiman el Ali to contest Mohammed's seat in the 1951 elections. The government, and el Oweini's money, broke the historic Abboud hold on Akkar.

Out of office, Mohammed el Abboud appeared to enjoy a gay, untroubled life, was happily married to the beautiful, reddish-haired Fadwa, half his age, who liked to drive fast cars and shocked the orthodox by wearing shorts in public. But defeat gnawed at Mohammed. When the 1953



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## FORD

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elections were announced, he filed for his old seat against the enemy Suleiman el Ali.

**Respect & Death.** Even by Middle East standards, the campaign was rough. In the capital city of Beirut, ten people were wounded by a bomb. In Akkar, Mohammed's convoy was ambushed, and two men were shot. In alarm, President Camille Chamoun summoned the north Lebanon candidates to his mansion, to warn them that such violence must not take place on election day.

Before entering the mansion, the candidates left their firearms in their cars (police found two rifles, eleven pistols). But when Mohammed's aide saw that el Ali was accompanied by a notorious gunman, he warned his master to keep his pistol. Replied Mohammed: "No. That would be disrespect for the President." He went into the house unarmed. When he left the meeting, the gunman confronted him. "The Abbouds have tyrannized us for 50 years," he cried. Then he fired five shots into Mohammed. Guards seized the gunman. Two days later, Mohammed died, telling clansmen that el Ali was the one they should seek in vengeance. "As God is my witness," protested Suleiman el Ali. "I am sorry this happened."

**The Inevitable.** The Abbouds were not moved, Mohammed's father, the chief, invoked an ancient tradition: he decreed that his son should not be buried until he was avenged in blood. Fadwa, the widow, shed her modern ways and vowed that her family, the fierce Barazis, would also avenge her husband. The Abbouds and the Barazis knew the Prophet had sanctioned what they must do, for it is written in the Koran: "O believers! Retaliation for bloodshed is prescribed to you."

Last week, one month after Mohammed's death, four scarlet-robed Lebanese judges heard the gunman's story. He agreed that he had shot Mohammed, but he would not implicate el Ali to the crime, yet it seemed the courts would let him go free.

In the Abboud palace in the hills, a turbaned sheik intoned verses from the Koran, and two candles flickered above the still open coffin of Mohammed el Abboud. Outside an old Arab sucked on his hubbly-bubble pipe, and said, with the quiet sureness of one who awaits the inevitable: "Suleiman el Ali has to die."

## CYPRUS

### Black Sunset

On the beach-rimmed isle of Cyprus last week, an old man looked at the sky. "The sunset is black over the sea," he quavered. "It is God's warning." Next day, Cyprus was shaken by its worst earthquake. A woman threw herself across her three-year-old daughter when the house crumbled, but she could not reach her son. "Why didn't God give me time to protect them both?" she wailed. In another village, a bride's veil hung above the ruins of a house where a young couple had been married the weekend before.

The island's toll in death more than 200 injured, 4,000 homeless.



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# THE HEMISPHERE

## CANADA

### School Days

Youngsters attending the one-room schoolhouse at Perry Siding, B.C., saw a strange sight as they trooped out of class for their lunch recess one day last week. Ranged outside the school was a crowd of 75 bull-bare men and women, members of the unruly Sons of Freedom Doukhobor sect,\* staging one of their nude protest parades.

The Freedomites had a particular reason for demonstrating at the schoolhouse door. In last spring's election campaign, when government policy toward the Freedomites was an issue, Attorney General Robert

separated from their parents and put under temporary care of provincial welfare workers. All the adults in the camp (77 men, 71 women) were herded into a train. Praying loudly and singing mournful Russian hymns, they were hauled 500 miles to Vancouver to stand trial for contributing to juvenile delinquency.

The mass Freedomite arrest is the biggest roundup in a single day in British Columbia since 1932, when the Sons staged a similar protest against the school law. At that time, those convicted got 2½-year prison sentences. The punishment did not increase the Sons' respect for the law. But it did succeed in getting the Freedomite children into school: the youngsters were



DOUKHOBORS PRAYING FOR THEIR ARRESTED BROTHERS  
After the strip, a trip.

Associated Press

Bonner had promised to enforce the compulsory-education law and compel the unruly Sons to send their children to school. As opening day approached, indications grew that the Sons were getting set to defy Bonner and the "man-made" school law. Railway dynamitings and house-burnings, two favorite methods of Freedomite protest, broke out around their settlements in the mountainous Kootenay district. Several hundred Freedomites left their homes and set up a tent village at Perry Siding. None of their children showed up for classes when school opened. Instead, the parents stripped for their demonstration.

**Hymns & Prayers.** Determined to make good on his election promise, Attorney General Bonner sent the Mounted Police into the area immediately. Children were

placed in foster homes and sent to classes regularly while their parents were in prison. Attorney General Bonner is apparently planning to use the same stern method to enforce the school law again.

**Bog & Boggage.** Public opinion was sharply divided over Bonner's decision. Some people, particularly those in the areas close to the Freedomites' dynamitings and burnings, felt that a tough policy was the only way to deal with the sect. Others urged patience, arguing that harsh treatment of the Sons only created sympathy for them, even causing some peaceable Doukhobors to join their ranks. The differing views were reflected in Vancouver's leading newspapers, the *Sun* and the *Province*. Said the *Sun*: "The tough policy has been tried before [and] has always failed." Said the *Province*: "Plain, ordinary methods cannot cope with [dynamiting and arson]. They could be moved bag and baggage to some isolated northern wilderness . . . where the prevailing temperature rules out nude parades."

\* The fanatically religious Doukhobors emigrated to western Canada from Russia in 1899 and, now number more than 20,000, split into several sects. All are law-abiding except the 2,500 Sons of Freedom, who oppose government and man-made law.

## VENEZUELA

### The Busy Bs

One place where U.S. businessmen abroad can still flourish in a climate of high-riding free enterprise is the oil-booming republic of Venezuela, on the north coast of South America. Since 1948, when the government and the foreign-owned companies—notably Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), Shell, Gulf, Socony—worked out a mutually satisfactory deal that calls, in effect, for a 50-50 split of oil profits, production has shot up to 1,800,000 bbls. a day, flooding the sparsely populated country\* with \$700 million a year in oil income. The gratified government has thrown the door wide open to foreign enterprise, and the biggest colony of U.S. businessmen overseas is happily at work making money in one of the world's most profitable markets.

The biggest Bs (Venezuelan bolívares, worth 30¢ and as hard as any money in the world) are naturally made in oil and investments, but the fastest Bs come from importing, insurance, advertising, retail trade. Government bonds pay 8%, and even minimum-balance checking accounts pay 3%; many a small company makes its investment back in a year. "Business keeps doubling every year," brags one U.S. operator. "Friend of mine, worth maybe five or six million Bs, showed me his portfolio of stocks. All blue chips—stuff like electricity and beer—and paying 32% on what he put into them."

**Love That Oil.** What with customs duties, high profits and low farm output, Caracas prices† average twice as high as Manhattan's, but oil keeps the money moving: the buying power of Customer Juan Bimba (Mr. Average Venezuelan) has risen 63% in eight years. The country is the U.S.'s fourth biggest cash customer (after Canada, Mexico and Cuba), taking everything from steel beams to baked beans.

The outlying communities of U.S. oilmen and construction-camp workers share in the boom through big salaries and subsidized living costs. They work hard, live quietly in their U.S.-provisioned company towns, and save money hand-over-fist between conservative splurges outside. Plenty of hard work gets done in Caracas, too. Explains one American: "This was never a place to play; it's a place to bear down and make dough." But Caracas is blooming fast as a national show window, and the capital crowd, as might be expected, includes far & away the flashiest of Venezuela's 32,000 Yanquis.

For Americans in costly Caracas, \$1,000

\* Population: 5,091,000, less than half that of Pennsylvania; area: 352,141 square miles, about the size of Texas and Oklahoma combined.

† Samples: a 15¢ can of U.S. pipe tobacco, \$2.10; a medium-size refrigerator, \$340; a Ford sedan, \$3,600.



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a month is just about a rock-bottom wage. To switch jobs, one advertising executive was recently offered \$1,200 a month, 15% of the firm's profits, two months' pay a year as bonus, and a membership share in the Valle Arriba golf club, now quoted at \$7,000. Caracas' mountain-fringed East End, filled with ever more of the sleek pastel-walled villas favored by the moneyed *musins* (as Venezuelans call foreigners, from *monseñor*), is one of the sights of South America. To staff such places and sustain the pace of entertainment, some of the hard-trading, hard-drinking men who keep the dance of the Bs going hire two or three housemaids, a cook, a chauffeur, a butler and a gardener. (Average cook's wage: about \$10.50 a day.)

**Love That Tax.** Most of the *musins* are not in the least concerned with local politics. Discussing the army dictatorship that has bossed Venezuela for the past five years, a banker explained recently: "You have freedom here to do what you want to do with your money, and to me that is worth all the political freedom in the world." Venezuelan law lets the foreigner operate freely, and U.S. firms, which own two-thirds of Venezuela's \$2.3 billion foreign investment, take their profits out in dollars, with no red tape. *Vanquis* residing in Venezuela pay no U.S. income taxes, and the Venezuelan tax is downright benign. Not until a salary reaches a theoretical \$8,400,000 a year would the government take the maximum bite of 28%; a man earning \$60,000 a year pays only \$1,800. There is no tax on stock dividends.

It is all so wonderful that it may be creating a strange new breed of U.S. expatriates. "I'd like to go back and live in the States," a *musin* may sigh, thinking wistfully of the soft green hills of home. Then, more likely than not, his eyes harden a little and he adds: "But of course I couldn't face those taxes."

## CUBA

### Rest & Recuperation

After he left the clinic where he had been treated for a head injury last month, Manuel Cardinal Arteaga, 73, Archbishop of Havana, maintained an austere silence while Cuba buzzed with rumors that he had been pistol-whipped during a search of his palace by agents looking for hidden revolutionaries or weapons. (TIME, Sept. 7). Last week the cardinal shed a little light on the mystery: in a pastoral letter he said he had been the victim of "a common criminal attempt" by men whom he did not know, but whom he wished to forgive "in the Christian way." That established that he had indeed been sluggish, but left wide open the more important question as to who the sluggers were. Havana police, who had been standing firmly on the official story that the prelate had been hurt in a fall, hastily began a new investigation. Cardinal Arteaga, again wrapped in dignified silence, departed for New York and sailed aboard the Italian liner *Andrea Doria* for three months' rest and recuperation in Rome.

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Sherwood Forest. By now you've graduated from the nursery to more rugged adventures. Perhaps you're at the edge of misty, moody Dartmoor—listening with Sherlock Holmes for the baying Hound of the Baskervilles, or in Kent, shivering in your boots with Pip of Great Expectations. Or you're dining at "The Spaniards" at Hampstead Heath, where the Highwayman came riding . . . riding up to the old inn door, King Arthur, Ivanhoe, Lochinvar, Robert the Bruce—all your boyhood heroes welcome you to Britain. So do the friendly people of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. So see your Travel Agent soon and come to Britain.

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## PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

**Sir Winston Churchill**, after spending the summer on the sidelines at doctor's orders, was back on the go again. He moved into fast company by lunching at Chequers with Squadron Leader **Neville Duke**, Britain's record-breaking jet pilot (see SCIENCE). Next day he dropped in at 10 Downing Street for a surprise visit, conferred for an hour with U.S. Ambassador **Winthrop W. Aldrich**. At week's end, he was in the royal box at Doncaster, where **Queen Elizabeth** saw her horse **Aureole** finish third in the St. Leger stakes, later joined the royal family at Balmoral Castle to celebrate his 45th wedding anniversary with Lady Churchill. The *London News Chronicle*, viewing all this activity with approval, commented: "Now that he is back in the news, life as the inhabitants of Britain have come to know it assumes a more familiar and more comforting pattern. For what Wellington said of Napoleon is just as true of Sir Winston Churchill. His presence in the field is equal to 40,000 men."

At the California State Fair, Governor **Earl Warren** got fussed during the crowning of a wine queen, put the royal ring of grapes on upside down, apologized: "I'm about as handy as a cub bear when it comes to crowning queens."

Texas Playboy **Sheppard** ("Abdullah") **King**, "tired of playing cat and mouse" with his Egyptian belly-dancing wife, **Samia Gamal**, announced that he was throwing her over for another torso-tosser named **Nejla Ates**, a 21-year-old Turk. After sparking Nejla between the acts in a Manhattan nightspot, Shep brayed happily: "She has everything—plus castanets." They would marry as soon as he could divorce Samia, who, he predicted, would "flip her lid" at the news. In far off Cairo, Samia got the news but played it cool: "He may want to know that I had a very disdainful smile and no flipping lids."

At a circus in Stockholm, an alert photographer got a picture of childish glee when the royal kids of Sweden—**Crown Prince Carl Gustaf** and **Princess Christina**—and a little girl friend watched the clowns go by.

Conductor **Fritz Reiner**, arriving in Manhattan on his way to take over the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, complained that he had found no peace in Italy. Automobiles and motorcycles roaring about with open exhausts, he said, have made Italy "the noisiest country in the world—much worse than New York or Chicago."

Telev viewers on hand for the return of NBC's *Your Show of Shows* caught a new sister act in the making: the Metropolitan Opera's Coloratura **Lily Pons** and rubber-faced Comedienne **Imogene Coca**. Wear-



IMOGENE COCA & LILY PONS  
Under the sequins, sisters.

ing sequined black lace and looking enough alike to be sisters, they kicked up their heels and scampered through a lusty, full-throated lampoon of **Jane Russell** and **Marilyn Monroe** warbling *When Love Goes Wrong in Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*.

**Rita Hayworth** was large in the headlines again with a ringing declaration from Las Vegas (where she was keeping Crooner **Dick Haymes** company) that she would have no part of any \$1,000,000 settlement with her ex-husband, **Prince Aly Khan**, if it meant "exposing" her three-year-old daughter **Yasmin** to Moslem

teachings. Cried Rita: "All the money in the world can't buy my child's right to be raised as an American girl." When the statement provoked a pair of anonymous letters threatening death to herself and Yasmin unless she returned her daughter to Prince Aly, Rita hired armed detectives to guard her hotel room and protect Yasmin, who was home in Los Angeles. Her attorney sent off a message to the **Aga Khan** urging him to "caution his Moslem followers against using violence." As for Rita's romance with Crooner Haymes, it was in full bloom. "I am 100% behind Dick in all his troubles," she said. "I love him and I will marry him as soon as possible."

**Eleanor Roosevelt**, due in Des Moines Oct. 5 for a lecture on the United Nations, was declared *persona non grata* by the trustees of University Christian Church. They refused to allow their auditorium to be used for her talk, reportedly because it "would be just a lot of politics."

**Robert Moses**, New York City's park commissioner and man-of-all-work, is prideful of his literary skills, cuts down his opponents with a slashing pen when he wants to get his way. After a month-long hassle with United Nations' Secretary General **Dag Hammarskjöld** over the parking situation at U.N. Headquarters, Moses seemed to have met his match. (The quarrel was about a part of the space in the U.N. garage which the U.N. was using to store records instead of opening it up to more automobiles.) Moses' final blast: "To put it simply, we got the run-around in our high diplomatic palavers with the Secretary General. First we were told that the Secretary General by himself had 'finalized' storage instead of parking in considerable space built at great expense for parking. Now we are informed that more than 40 delegations have to be



PRINCESS CHRISTINA, PRINCE CARL GUSTAF & FRIEND (LEFT)  
Under the big top, glee.

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consulted to change the 'finalization.' One thing, however, we have learned from this international rhubarb—that English is susceptible to twists, convolutions and gradations which can make it almost a foreign language. Anyway, the U.N. secretariat version is one we don't understand."

India's Prime Minister Nehru, helping to raise 100,000 rupees (\$21,000) for Indian flood relief by captaining a cricket team, was pictured hunched over his bat in a contemplative mood during a practice session in New Delhi. The two-day match, between teams composed of members of the Indian Parliament, ended in a



CRICKETER NEHRU  
Morally out.

draw, with Nehru getting cheers for fielding skill (it was his first cricket game in 40 years). At one point in the match, Nehru got safely back to his wicket when a solicitous opponent delayed throwing the ball, but he would have none of it. The Prime Minister declared himself "morally out" and withdrew from the pitch.

Monaco's fast-living Prince Rainier III, 30, wrapped his Panhard racing car around a tree while competing incognito in the Tour de France, stepped unhurt from the wreckage with an explanation: "Fog caused the accident."

Cinemactor John Wayne, a wide-awake hero on the screen, snoozed peacefully in his plush Hollywood dignities while a rustler tried to steal the hubcaps from his trusty 1953 Cadillac. Wayne's caretaker fired half a dozen shots at the varmint, who dropped the hubcaps and went that-away in his own 1953 Cadillac.

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## THE PRESS

### Contempt or Right?

When a Cleveland *Press* photographer violated the court's instructions last month by taking a courtroom picture of a defendant whom the *Press* had helped indict, Common Pleas Judge Joseph H. Silbert charged the photographer and two other *Press* staffers with contempt for "transgressing the dignity and honor of the court." [TIME, Sept. 7.] Last week, despite the *Press's* plea that the contempt citation was an infringement of "freedom of the press," Judge Silbert found the three *Press* staffers guilty, fined them a total of \$700 and costs. While the *Press* prepared to appeal, the paper said in a front-page editorial that its defense would be based on "the right of the people to know." But the rival Cleveland *Plain Dealer* disagreed. Said the *Plain Dealer*: "Freedom of the press is in no way involved . . . The principle involved here . . . is whether a judge has a right to conduct his court in a manner which appears to him to be seemly or whether newspapers are in charge of the courts."

### Washington Shift

Editor Whitelaw Reid of the New York *Herald Tribune* has long wanted his paper to run the column "State of the Nation," written by the *Christian Science Monitor's* able Washington Bureau Chief Roscoe Drummond. But the *Trib* could not buy the column; the *Monitor* allows no syndication of its features. This week "Whitney" Reid took more direct action to get the column and, at the same time, filled the top spot in his paper's 15-man Washington bureau, second largest newspaper bureau in the capital (first: the New York *Times*). He named Roscoe Drummond, 41, chief of the *Trib's* Washington bureau to take the place of Bert Andrews, who died of a heart attack last month (TIME, Aug. 31). With Drummond as bureau chief, the *Trib* expects to put more emphasis on interpretive reporting.

For such a change, the *Trib* could not have found a better man. Drummond, a Syracuse University graduate ('24), started out with the *Monitor* as a reporter 29 years ago, and has since been everything from correspondent and European manager to chief editorial writer and executive editor. In Washington, his staff spent little time trying for beats, filed only interpretive stories under his ironclad rule: "Relate yesterday's facts to today's events to produce tomorrow's meaning." Says Drummond: "A lot of papers would say we didn't write anything but Sunday features." Drummond, like most *Monitor* staffers a devout Christian Scientist, will write four columns a week which the *Trib* will syndicate, will still do an occasional piece for the *Monitor*.

Into Drummond's place as the *Monitor's* Washington bureau chief will go the paper's managing editor, William H. Stringer, 44, a Harvard Law School grad-



BUREAU CHIEF DRUMMOND

Yesterday's facts, tomorrow's meaning.

uate who for the past 14 years has been a correspondent in *Monitor* bureaus around the world. Stringer, appointed managing editor (i.e., chief administrative executive on the *Monitor*) less than a year ago, will not be replaced in that job.

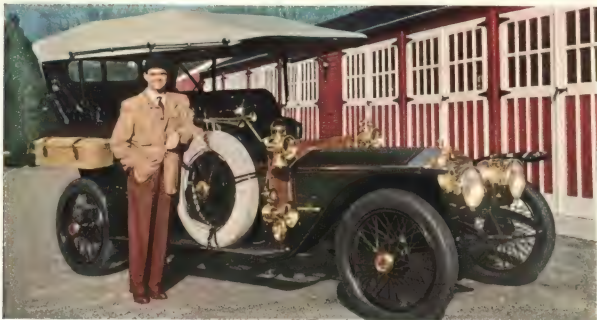
### Uncle!

In a weekly column every Saturday, Publisher Dorothy ("Dolly") Schiff, 50, of the Fair Dealing New York *Post* (circ. 300,000), treats her readers to a breathlessly uninhibited account of how she has spent her time. Last week Publisher Schiff took her readers out to California. "In my



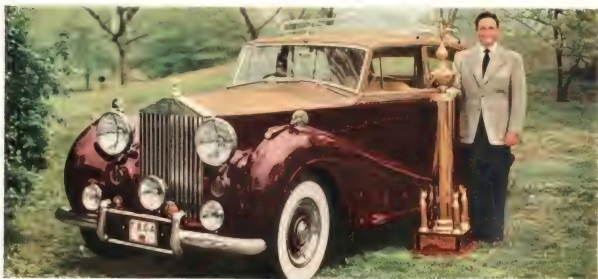
PUBLISHER SCHIFF & HUSBAND

Today's reader, tomorrow's grandpa.



**Do you recognize** the distinguished owner of this 1907 Rolls-Royce? You've heard him sing at the Metropolitan, in con-

certs, on radio and TV. He's famous, too, as a collector of rare antique automobiles. His name? See next paragraph . . .



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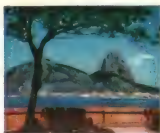
Yes, in old as well as new cars, use Gulfpride H.D. It guards against corrosion, rust and wear. Prevents plugging and sticking of piston rings, and clogging of oil screens. Keeps hydraulic valve lifters from sticking. Result: fewer repairs—and minimum oil consumption throughout the life of the car.



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All staterooms are outside with a view of sky and sea . . . and each is cheerfully and comfortably furnished, with plenty of closet and wardrobe space. Meals in the spacious dining rooms are in the finest American style, enlivened with piquant Latin-American dishes. All the facilities of a modern hotel are available for your comfort and convenience—from barber shop and beauty salon to gymnasium and library.

On deck, you'll find a sun-drenched swimming pool, courts for deck tennis and shuffleboard, and lots and lots of space for deck chairs that invite you to utter relaxation.

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last letter," wrote she. "I told you I was on my way to Los Angeles to spend my vacation with [my] grandchildren. And I promised to tell you about my adventures in Hollywood upon my return . . . When I wrote this I really had not expected to have anything special to report except possibly a meeting with a movie star or two . . . But something I had not anticipated happened. I got married!"

"In case you missed the item when it was printed . . . the name of the (I hope) lucky man is Rudolph G. Sonneborn . . . He is tall, grey-haired and very handsome, with a beautiful speaking voice. More important, he has a wonderfully kind disposition, and is well known as a leader in humanitarian causes . . . To top it all, although the head of a large oil-refining and chemical business and a director of a bank, Rudolph is a liberal Democrat! My husband . . . is very modern in his attitude toward careers for women . . . He reads the New York Post avidly, and considers its continuance as the city's only crusading liberal newspaper of such vital importance that he is willing to have his wife retain her maiden name professionally and to continue to devote the major portion of her time to its publication.

"My husband has no children, therefore no grandchildren of his own. I think one of the reasons he married me was on account of the babies, who adore him . . . But there is one thing he can't take. He doesn't like 'Grandpa.' I guess that sort of thing has to creep up on one . . . So the issue has been settled by their using the less traumatic salutation: 'Uncle.'"

## Frame-Up in Prague

Why did Associated Press Correspondent Bill Oatis confess? Newsmen all over the free world expected a ringing answer to the question when Oatis was released by the Czechs three months ago, after serving two years of a ten-year sentence on a charge of spying (TIME, May 25). But they were disappointed. Frail (123 lbs.), tuberculous and bewildered by his unexpected reprieve, Oatis begged off answering until he could rest and get medical treatment. This week, in newspapers all over the U.S. and in the pages of LIFE, Bill Oatis, 39, explained not only why he confessed but how the Czech Communists first framed him in preparation for convicting him of "espionage."

The Boss. "Prisoners make fantastic confessions," wrote Oatis "because they feel that [their] only chance to save something out of the wreckage . . . is to do what the police want them to do." In his case, a Czech secret police agent, posing as an official Czech information officer, made friends with Oatis and at dinner gave him background information which painstaking Bill Oatis dutifully recorded in his notebook. The agent even suggested that Oatis try to smuggle the stories out via the U.S. diplomatic pouch (Oatis refused). Not long after, a Czech

Her fourth marriage. The first three, to Richard B. W. Hall, George Backer and Ted Thacker, ended in divorce.



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who had once applied for a job in the A.P. office as a translator, came to the A.P. office to try to sell Oatis a story about the whereabouts of former Czech Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis, who had mysteriously disappeared. Oatis turned down the story, was surprised when the tipster hastily handed him a photo showing the room where Clementis had supposedly been held, then darted out of the office. Within seconds, six secret police agents entered the office, and one immediately made for the desk drawer where Oatis had dropped the picture. Triumphant, he picked it up and shouted: "Espionage!"

Jailed and cut off from the world outside, Oatis was told that the U.S. embassy "is doing nothing for you." His captors gave him a swift course in Communist Czech law. The activities of correspondents, they said, are divided into two categories: 1) "official reporting," i.e., government handouts, 2) "unofficial reporting," i.e., stories from any other source. The second, he was told, was espionage in Communist Czechoslovakia, even though it would be considered routine reporting in any country of the free world. His chief interrogator, a man with a "hideous smile" who said simply, "Just call me 'The Boss,'" confronted Oatis with examples of his "unofficial" reporting from Oatis' own notebook, including notes on the stories from the secret police agent.

Other interrogators worked on Oatis in relays. Had not Oatis gone to U.S. embassy Military Attaché Lieut. Colonel George Atwood and told him about plans to convert Prague apartments into army quarters? Oatis admitted he had gone to Atwood with such a rumor, which he had heard at the Indian embassy, but only to check it with him, as any reporter would. The Communists seized on his talk with Atwood as additional proof of his espionage, hammered away at him for days with other questions, thrusting written confessions in front of him all the time. But "much of the answer" as to why he confessed, writes Oatis, "lies in a 42-hour interrogation that began at 4 a.m. on the sixth day of my imprisonment."

**A Way Out?** Oatis knew what to expect, since the secret police had already warned him "if anyone opposes us, we ruin him. You'll talk; everybody talks here." For hour upon unbearable hour, questioners brought statements before him to sign. At first, Oatis objected to the "confession," redrafted it and made corrections; each time it came back written in even stronger language. "I had been awake for something like 42 hours . . . They would not let me sleep till I had signed, and so I signed [because] of my absolute helplessness, convinced that my only hope lay in playing their game."

Reporter Oatis became so accustomed to signing documents that even when he was handed the draft of a letter to be sent to his wife ("Keep your hopes high and trust in the justice of the Czechoslovak people, who are working for peace"), he copied it in his own handwriting just so his wife would know he



REPORTER OATIS

Prisoners make fantastic confessions."

was still alive. When Oatis later stood up in court, a guard at each elbow, he simply parroted almost "word for word a script they had written for me." "Do you feel guilty?" asked the judge when he had finished. "Yes, I do," answered Oatis dejectedly. "Seventy days of questioning had taught me that was the right answer."

What is the secret of the Communists' success at wringing confessions from their victims? Writes Oatis: "Sometimes it was the overwhelming pressure of fatigue. Sometimes it was the compulsion of an undeniable fact, sometimes the ambiguity of a deceptive fiction. But most of all it was my knowledge of their power and my helplessness, and my conviction that to confess, and to confess what they wanted me to confess, was my only way out. It was not a way out, of course. There wasn't any. But I didn't know that until the judge said: 'Deset let [ten years]!' and the doors of Ruzynje prison closed behind me."

## Lucky Buck v. Bonanza Bill

In a burst of publicity two months ago, Manhattan's tabloid *Daily Mirror* (circ. 902,000) went to work to keep its summer circulation up by paying \$25 to \$100 every day for "Lucky Bucks" (dollar bills which have the same serial number as those printed in the paper—*TIME*, Aug. 17). Within a week, everyone from bank presidents to taxi drivers as far away as Florida and California was riffling through his dollar bills looking for Lucky Bucks. Manhattan's tabloid *Daily News*, biggest daily in the U.S. (circ. 2,200,000), eyed the *Mirror's* stunt coldly. But this week the *News*, which never admits to following the *Mirror* on any story or circulation stunt, broke out openly into the sincerest form of flattery. In a full-page ad, it blared its reply to the *Mirror*: "Bonanza Bills worth \$2,750 every day! Plus an Extra Bonanza on Sunday."



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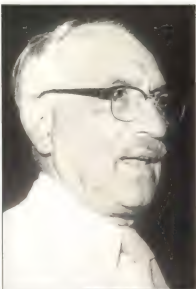
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## MEDICINE

### Half-Forgotten Poison

The first antibiotic ever isolated by Nobel Prizewinner Selman Waksman was actinomycin. And just as Dr. Waksman hoped, the drug made strong medicine. It killed many man-killing microbes; unfortunately, it acted like a man-killer as well. It turned out to be a cytotoxin, a cell poison with the strange selective trick of attacking some cells more than others. So virulent that one milligram could kill a large chicken, actinomycin seemed far too dangerous ever to try on humans. Last week in Rome, pleasantly surprised, Dr. Waksman told the International Congress of Microbiology that German scientists have finally taken the sting from his



MICROBIOLOGIST WAKSMAN  
A man-killer was tamed.

dangerous drug and turned it into a potential weapon against cancer.

Dr. Waksman himself tried hard to tame actinomycin, but none of his chemical tricks seemed to work. After thousands of animals had been killed in his Rutgers University lab, he gave up and began hunting other antibiotics. By 1943, he found the wonder drug, streptomycin. In 1949, he and his assistants produced neomycin (TIME, April 4, 1949). Actinomycin became a half-forgotten curiosity. Dr. Waksman kept only a sample somewhere in the litter on his desk.

Meanwhile, in West Germany's Bayer Institute for Experimental Pathology, other researchers read his reports on the drug's selective toxin. Directed by another Nobel Prizewinner, Professor Gerhard Domagk, the Germans took up where Waksman left off. Working with fungus cultures, they isolated actinomycin C, a new form of the original antibiotic.

Actinomycin C worked wonders against some malignant tumors in animals. Un-

like its predecessor, it had no seriously poisonous side effects. Cautiously (beginning with minute doses that were slowly raised to 250 micrograms), it was given to patients suffering from cancer of the lymphatic system. In several cases, the cancers shrank in size.

On this scanty evidence, Dr. Waksman and his German colleagues allow themselves only cautious optimism. But Waksman is sure that scientists will now be going back to the 100 or more antibiotics that have been discarded as too toxic. Perhaps others will be found among them to attack specific types of cancer cells.

Delegates to the congress also reported progress in other fields:

¶ After seven patient years of failure, Britain's Dr. Christopher H. Andrews and his staff of common-cold experts reported that they had succeeded in growing cold virus outside the human body. Using human lung tissue, Andrews & Co. cultivated the virus in incubators, proved it was still potent by infecting volunteers. Now the researchers see their way clear for close studies of the cold bug's growth and susceptibility to drugs. Their hope: an eventual cold-killing vaccine.

¶ From the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, Dr. Frederick Traub reported that high-energy radiation from experimental atom smashers can beat the life out of tough bacteria and viruses. Using this technique, doctors may be able to prevent such diseases as hepatitis from being spread by virus in transfusion plasma.

¶ Careful always to distinguish between "Soviet microbiology" and the ordinary kind, Prague's Dr. K. Raska offered a solution to a medical puzzle: Why has the scarlet-fever bug dwindled in virulence during the past 50 years? The Soviet-style answer: "Deep social changes."

### Capsules

¶ The polio season apparently passed its peak in the third week of August, about a fortnight earlier than usual, said the Public Health Service. But with 18,825 cases reported thus far, 1953 will still rank as a high polio year. Only 1952 (26,016 cases) and 1949 (22,756) had more reported cases at the same date.

¶ Infants can tolerate the surgeon's knife better than their parents, said Dr. Willis J. Potts, a pioneer in "Blue-Baby" surgery. Reason: unlike grownups, infants "don't worry . . . they are not concerned about whether they are going to get well or not. They fight unconsciously to live."

¶ Although there is no known cure for rheumatoid arthritis, the disease often burns itself out in time. For patients trying to keep in good shape during the long, painful siege, the University of Iowa's Dr. William D. Paul had some homely hints: for fingers and wrists, wash dishes; for fingers alone, milk cows; for toes and ankles, pick up marbles with the toes; for back and abdomen, try gardening. The very weary, said Dr. Paul, could give hips and knees a stiff workout in a rocking chair.



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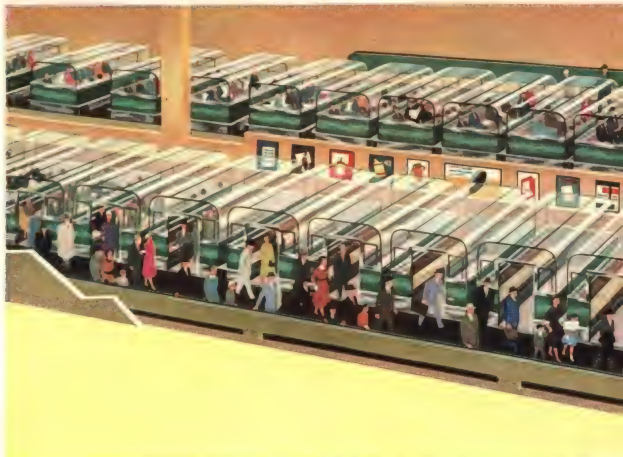


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**METROPOLITAN MOVER**—artist's conception of the "rubber subway" for underground passenger shuttling.

## How Soon Will **You** Ride Like This?

**Human "cargo hauling"** by conveyor belt may seem highly unlikely to you—as it once did to transportation men and others concerned with moving people. But there's nothing improbable about it! Already, factory workers ride from floor to floor on elevator belts—man-carrying conveyors that lift them quickly, easily and in complete safety. Other "humanity haulers" are now in the planning stages.

**Airports** may use a below-ground conveyor to carry passengers from terminal building to plane-loading ramps—and save time and money by speeding plane departures as they speed up the flow of people. Your neighborhood shopping center may turn to conveyor belts—in the form of moving sidewalks to carry you from parking lot to store door. Many big cities are considering "rubber subways"—now in operation in scale

model form at Goodyear—as a logical, low-cost answer to below ground and above ground passenger hauling.

**Each of these** applications of conveyor belts has been developed to its present stage using principles proved in belt transportation of huge quantities of coal, sand, ore and other bulk substances over distances up to ten miles. Root of past and future success with conveyor belts is the way they provide low-cost, constant flow of a stream of materials in contrast to costlier, slower, intermittent operation of anything on wheels.

**Whether it's people** or packages, coal, aggregate or ores, the chances are the way to low-cost, high-efficiency transport is via conveyor belts. Call the G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—for a specific answer to your own particular problem, or write:  
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## MUSIC

### Sadler's Return

Posters went up and box-office business hummed across the U.S. and Canada. Britain's renowned Sadler's Wells Ballet Company was heading across the Atlantic for its third tour of America. The company flew in to New York last week determined to give more than half a million fans their money's worth; among other things, it cleared through customs scenery and costumes for ten productions, plus 4,530 ballet slippers, i.e., about 50 pairs for each dancer.

This week the company began its tour with a four-week visit in Manhattan's packed Metropolitan Opera House. Famed Ballerina Margot Fonteyn, fully recovered from a six months' bout with the aftereffects of diphtheria, headed the cast again, and among the lesser stars were Violetta Elvin, Nadia Nerina, Rowena Jackson, Michael Somes and a promising newcomer to the troupe, Svetlana Beriosova. Opening-night number: a full-length version of Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*, with sparkling new costumes and scenery and changes in the choreography which lengthened the 58-year-old masterpiece to a full four acts.

The result, as eye-filling as ever, was an example of what Sadler's Wells likes to do best: the full-length romantic ballet in classical style. The ballet chorus, dressed in autumn colors as peasants, in regal purples and crimson as court maidens, in severe white as swans, made a gorgeous frame for the principal action. Among the brightest spots: Fonteyn's touching pantomime as the bewitched swan-princess and her vicious precision in her alternate role as the magician's wicked daughter; Dancer Somes's hurtling leaps in the court scene; a new "Neapolitan" duet (danced



BALLERINA FONTEYN & COMPANY IN "SWAN LAKE"  
Humming, sparkling, traditional.

Houston Rogers

by Julia Farron and Alexander Grant) that nearly stopped the show.

Although it has half a satchelful of new works in its American repertory, e.g., Principal Choreographer Frederick Ashton's *Homage to the Queen* and *Daphnis and Chloe* and John Cranko's *The Shadow*, most of Sadler's ten works are story ballets in the romantic tradition. But modernity and novelty are not everything: the company's four weeks at the Met are almost completely sold out, and its 15 weeks on the road are solidly booked.

From London came more ballet news last week: the premiere of a new number, *The Lady in the Ice*, with scenario and sets by Orson Welles. Welles, challenged to try a ballet at a chance meeting with Choreographer Roland Petit in Paris, tossed off a scenario idea on the spot: a young girl is frozen in a block of ice; thawed out by a young man's ardent dancing, she comes to life, but as her enthusiasm waxes he wears out, and at the end it is he who is frozen solid. Welles helped with the staging, came through with a method of displaying Heroine Colette Marchand as if she were suspended in ice. Near the finish, he was dithering nervously in the wings when a drapery covering the frozen hero began to tear as it was raised. Stagehands began to panic, but Welles rose to the occasion: "Continue! Continue!" he yelled. "Let it tear! C'est magnifique!" The audience gave Welles an ovation. But in later performances the company had to be content with an untorn drapery: the first-night tear was too hard to duplicate.

### Post-Dixieland Piano

Like sidewalk superintendents, jazz fans like to watch and listen to a clicking combo even if they know little about what is actually going on. The least among the initiates can watch a hot lick go sailing from

one performer to another like a hot rivet, and appreciate the way it gets deftly caught and driven home before it cools. When such a flurry of faster and faster tosses is completed without disaster, the jazz fan has a tendency to laugh his appreciation out loud.

There is a plenty of appreciative laughter this week at Manhattan's Hickory House, where Pianist Marian McPartland and her trio toss their sizzling ideas back & forth on a raised platform in the center of a big oval bar. Thirty-five-year-old Marian, long, lean and sun-tanned, sits at the baby grand with an inward look in her eyes as her fingers ripple easily over the keyboard. Behind her are her solid sidemen. Bass Fiddler Bob Carter and Drummer Joe Morello, flicking out accompaniments. The result is some of the cleanest, most inventive "progressive" jazz to be heard anywhere.

**Quartering the Apple.** The music is soft, even in its occasional larrupping climaxes, and modern in its distilled dissonances, and it always keeps the original tune in mind. It comes in three basic models: 1) slow and intimate, as in *My Funny Valentine*, when Marian seems to dissect the tune pensively, as if she were quartering an apple, then puts it all neatly together again better than new; 2) at breakneck tempo, as in *Liza*, where the tune dashes off in improbable directions and fetches up, quivering, back where it started; 3) production numbers, as in *Slaughter on Tenth Avenue*, in which the pianist may start off in concert style, fall into a swinging beat, throw in a dash of counterpoint, and conclude with a sweeping finale full of big chords and scale runs.

Concert style comes easily to English-born Pianist McPartland. She studied harmony, counterpoint, violin and piano at London's famed Guildhall School of Music in her teens. But all the while she was listening to records of Jazz Pianists Art



Marylou Gump

PIANIST MCPARTLAND  
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Tatum, Fats Waller, Earl Hines and Mel Powell, and taking a more than occasional fling at jazz herself "behind locked doors."

**A Feel for the Beat.** Eventually, Marian toured as an entertainer for ENSA, the British version of the USO, and then switched to the USO itself. She landed in Normandy soon after the first troops, and a few months later in Belgium met Dixieland Cornettist Jimmy McPartland, a private in the 2nd Division. They were married in Aachen, and two years later had their own Dixieland band in Chicago (TIME, May 5, 1947).

Marian's music has never been in the same style as Jimmy's. Although she can sock out a solid Southern jump when she wants to, she prefers the sultrier, post-Dixieland style which aims to "feel" the beat instead of landing on it with both feet. Two years ago she formed her own trio, has been touring and recording (for Savoy) ever since. Pianist McPartland loves it as much as her dotting sidewalk superintendents. Her contented sum-up: "It's just not work."

## Europe's Finest

At the Edinburgh Festival, three famed fiddlers were unable to decide who should take which part in Vivaldi's *Concerto for Three Violins* last week, ended up by drawing lots. Isaac Stern and Yehudi Menuhin drew first and third. The second part went to Italy's Gioconda de Vito, 46 all but unknown in the U.S. but usually called Europe's No. 1 woman violinist.

Edinburgh has a three-century capsule history of violin music this year, so it was only fitting that Italy, home of the violin, should send Gioconda de Vito, along with the string-strong Rome Symphony Orchestra, the Virtuosi di Roma, and Conductors Vittorio Gui and Fernando Previtali. De Vito and her countrymen have been among the hits of the festival.

Violinist de Vito, a handsome, erect woman with grey hair and dark eyes, was opening-night soloist. On the concert stage, she showed her Latin dash at once, tucking her violin under her chin with a flourish, then working both hands in the air to limber them before attacking the music. Her tone had none of the acid brilliance of a Heifetz, but in roundness and warmth resembled Kreisler's. She scorned fireworks or virtuosity. "She is an artist," said one De Vito fan, "not a virtuoso." In the Vivaldi concerto last week her violin was warm and passionate, blending with the stronger tones of Stern and Menuhin in a performance which all but capped the festival.

**Troublesome Tunes.** Gioconda de Vito was born in the south Italian hill town of Martina Franca, locally famed for its bandits, where her father was a well-to-do owner of vineyards. Music was in the air, and she was picking out tunes on the mandolin before she was four, soon



VIOLINIST DE VITO  
Before the attack, a tuck.

switched to the violin. Curiously, she could not (and still cannot) carry a tune. This failure almost cost her the chance to study at the Pesaro conservatory, but her fiddling got her by, and in two years she had carried away all available prizes. At 17 she won a violin professorship at the Bari conservatory.

Her family objected to an international career, and De Vito did not seem to mind staying at home. She did go to Paris in the early '30s, and played Bach for an enthusiastic Arturo Toscanini. "That's the way Bach should be played," said the Maestro. But De Vito had no great interest in becoming a touring soloist. What pleased her most was the unique honor of being named, in 1944, a lifetime professor at Rome's St. Cecilia Academy, one of the oldest musical institutions in the world.

**Hard to Please.** In 1946 De Vito ventured as far as England, where she met David Bicknell, an executive of the H.M.V. record company. He promptly persuaded her to make some recordings and to appear with several British and European orchestras, and her true international career began.

In 1949 she married Bicknell, now spends a good part of each year in England. Hard to please about her own performances, she worked on the Brahms concerto for eleven years before she decided it was ready for the public. It was only recently, almost two decades after that first public performance, that she solved one particular passage to her complete satisfaction.

De Vito has been asked several times to tour the U.S., once actually signed a contract, but her mother died and she canceled the trip. As a next best thing, RCA Victor plans to release some of her records soon, but De Vito, ever the perfectionist, is underjoyed. "I don't like any of them," she says.

\* The Italian government also sent one of its prize musicians, the "Tuscan" Stradivarius, which it bought this year for about \$50,000 and lent to Violinist de Vito for life.



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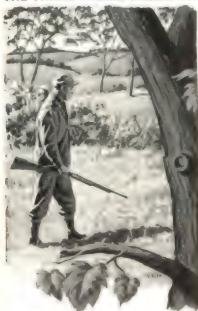
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## SPORT

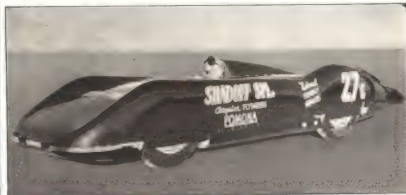
### Salt Dust in Utah

The average U.S. car-owner has a definite and jaundiced image of a hot-rod: a souped-up old jalopy driven by some wide-eyed youngster, usually seen bulling through traffic, fenders flapping and exhaust stacks rumbling. But last week, on Utah's Bonneville salt flats, a superior sort of hot-rod was in evidence: handsome, beautifully tuned machines built by safety-conscious young men who could talk intelligent shop with any engineer in Detroit.

The occasion was the Fifth Annual National Hot-Rod Time Trials, and some 250 drivers from 19 states were entered.

least twice the ordinary horsepower. One car flipped over at 240 m.p.h.; the driver, protected by safety belts and roll-over bars, got out with a broken leg. But the others, whistling eerily over the 14-mile course, shattered records in three International classes, some that had stood since the late 1930s, when four of Nazi Germany's biggest automakers spent huge sums on a series of super-racers to help glorify Hitler. The new record-holders:

¶ LeRoy Neumayer, 23, a Compton, Calif. mechanic, who drove a 300-plus h.p. Class B (305 to 488 cu. in.) streamliner owned by auto supply shop operator Chet Herbert, 25, who used to race hot-rods himself until he was stricken with



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With dynamite & rooster tails.

Each one drove a car hand-built from standard stock parts and revamped for racing, had spent uncounted hours and up to \$7,000 on the finished product. Some drove souped-up Ford sedans with the tops chopped, i.e., lowered, others built bullet-shaped racers from aircraft tanks, called them "Lakesters" for the dry lakes they race on. The engines gleamed like platinum; for fuel some burned an explosive mixture of methyl alcohol and nitromethane. "Fuel?" snorted an oil-company observer. "It belongs in the class with dynamite."

Whipping over the flats, kicking up big rooster tails of salt dust, the racers looked more like shuttling ants than cars. A tiny Class "O" (91 cu. in. of cylinder space, the smallest classification) Lakester buzzed along at 111.46 m.p.h., a bigger version got up to 188.08 m.p.h., a sleek streamliner with two V-8 engines churning 600 h.p. reached 255.41 m.p.h. By the time the Nationals were over, U.S. records in 15 classes had been smashed, and the hot-rodders were just getting started.

After the others had left, six cars, all sleek streamliners, stayed behind to take a crack at International speed records. Like their smaller brothers, the streamliners were put together from stock parts. But there the resemblance ended. Their teardrop bodies were made of sleek Fiberglas or hammered aluminum, their stock engines retooled and refitted for at

polio. The records: a blazing 233.31 m.p.h. for five miles, 230.53 m.p.h. over a ten-kilometer distance.

¶ Dana L. Fuller Jr., 26, a California trucker, whose supercharged red and yellow diesel went to 168.98 m.p.h. for one kilometer, 199.31 m.p.h. over the mile.

¶ Mal Hooper, 25, a Los Angeles telephone-company lineman, who drove a shiny streamliner with a Class C (up to 300 cu. in.) V-8 engine over the cement-hard flats to six new International records, hitting more than 230 m.p.h. at distances from one kilometer to ten kilometers.

There was no whooping over the records. As serious as pilots testing new jets, the hot-rodders think speed is only part of their task. They feel they are helping Detroit's engineers by trying out new ideas such as magnesium wheels and "spot brakes" that are less likely to freeze since they grab only at selected spots instead of all around the drum. Besides, it's the builder, not the driver, who counts. Said Diesel Champion Fuller: "You just open her up. If she has it, she'll go. If she hasn't, she won't."

### First or Fifth?

Brooklyn baseball fans are a faithful and long-suffering lot. Six times since 1916, the fans have gone into a fine frenzy over a National League pennant, only to see their Dodgers ignominiously





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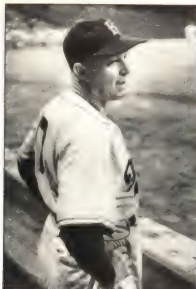
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Richard Meier

#### BROOKLYN'S DRESSER

Stengel: "I am sick of hearing..."

beaten in the World Series. This year the Dodgers are determined to make amends. By last week had run away with the National League race, won 98 games while losing only 44, and clinched the pennant with twelve still to play. Reading the statistics, wisecracks made the Dodgers' favorite to beat the American League's New York Yankees in the Series and win their first World Championship.

**Faith in Figures.** The betters showed faith in the figures, and the figures prove incontestably that Brooklyn Manager Charley Dresser has a team of rare power.

Five Dodger regulars are hitting over .300: Outfielder Carl Furillo leads the league at .344; Outfielders Duke Snider and Jackie Robinson, First Baseman Gil Hodges and Catcher Roy Campanella are among the league's top batters. The Dodgers have hit a club record of 106 home runs—40 of them by Campanella, who has also set an all-time catcher's record for runs batted in (139). Brooklyn leads the league in fielding, and its pitching staff, though weakened by the failure of last year's relief man Joe Black to come through as a regular starter, has turned up some pleasant surprises: Carl Erskine (19-6) and venerable Preacher Roe (11-2).

Even more important, Dresser's 1961 Dodgers have played their best when the chips were down. Last year the Dodgers fattened up on second-division clubs, lost to the strong teams. This year Brooklyn trampled all opposition, won 30 of its last 37 games in the pennant drive. Growls Dresser: "We're in no mood to coast. The series will take care of itself."

**Faith in an Old Habit.** Brooklyn will need its power. In the American League, the Yankees have made the same kind of runaway; this week, by beating second-place Cleveland in a row, they clinched the pennant with a 13-game lead. Manager Casey Stengel has a cool, battle-hardened

pitching staff to throw at the Dodgers: Whitey Ford (17-5), Eddie Lopat (15-3), Vic Raschi (12-5), onetime National Leaguer Johnny Sain (14-6). Backing them up is the greatest money pitcher in either league: Allie Reynolds, who at 34 can still pitch his way out of a tight spot with three blistering fast balls. Though Yankee hitters are less fearsome than the Dodgers, four regulars are over .300. Catcher Yogi Berra. Outfielders Hank Bauer and Gene Woodling. Pinchhitter Johnny Mize can all deliver the big hit with men on bases. And in Mickey Mantle (.297) the Yankees have a bubblegum-popping youngster who runs like a scared whippet and can slam a ball out of any ball park in the country.

Casey Stengel, going after his fifth consecutive World's Championship, is making no predictions. But neither he nor his team is conceding the Dodgers anything, and the Yankees have a habit of winning the big ones. Says Stengel: "I'm sick of hearing how great those Dodgers are and what they'll do to us in the World Series. We may fool a few people."

#### Scoreboard

At Doncaster, England, in one of the classic events of the British racing season, Brigadier Wilfred Wyatt's Premonition, third choice in a field of eleven, beat Queen Elizabeth's favored colt Aureole to win the St. Leger stakes.

In Manhattan, a picked crew of eight husky Norwegian sailors won gold belt buckles in the annual International Lifeboat Race by outrowing a favored U.S. crew along a 13-mile Hudson River course. Time: 14:15.8.

At Wedgeport, Nova Scotia, Mexico's Dr. Rodolfo Arujo won the Tenth International Tuna Tournament for his country's team by landing the match's largest tuna, a 723-lb. bluefin, taken in 1 hr. 45 min. Next, in order of finish: Argentina, Cuba, The Netherlands. The U.S. team failed to boat a fish.

At Belmont Park, prepping for the Sysonby Mile and "the race of the century" against Tom Fool, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, still limping after an operation for an injured hoof, was withdrawn from all races until it heals. Possible rendezvous for the Dancer and Tom Fool: the Pimlico Special in late October.

In Miami, Lightweight Champion Jimmy Carter, taking it easy in a non-title fight, was surprised and jabbed out of a split, ten-round decision by an unranked boxer named Johnny Cunningham, winner of only eight of 35 professional fights.

On Long Island Sound, a team of U.S. Six-Meter sailors outran the British four races in a row to keep the British-American Cup, which the U.S. has held since 1930. In this week's Seawanaka Cup competitions, also for Six-Meters, the British challenger *Marylette* got off to a sad start by snapping her mast in a stiff breeze, while the U.S. defender *Llanoria*, supposedly left hopelessly behind with a torn mainsail, plodded home to win under Genoa jib and spinnaker.

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# EDUCATION

## The Lost Positive

*I know a little man both ept and ert.  
And intro? extro? No, he's just a vert.  
Sheveled and couth and kempt, pecuni-  
ous, one;  
His image trades upon the captive  
brain.*

Rhymester David McCord is fascinated by what happened to the positive form of such common words as inept, inert, disheveled, uncouth and unkempt. For years, McCord, who is secretary of the Alumni Fund of Harvard University and a well-known writer of light verse, has waged a happy campaign for the restoration of what he calls the Lost Positive. For amusement he writes sprightly rhymes full of positives, like the one above (which he calls *Gloss*) published in the January *Harper's* Magazine.

Last week it looked as if McCord's campaign was getting somewhere. New York *Herald Tribune* Columnist John Crosby had "dorsed" the trend, proclaimed himself a member of the "Society for the Restoration of Lost Positives." Later, a smart copywriter for Gimbels picked up the idea, blazoned an eight-column ad for fall college fashions: "couth, kempt, sheveled . . . that's how college girls will look this fall."

But McCord was already ahead of them. Cloistered in his Harvard office, he was busy turning out more Lost Positives: *licit, iterate, fulgent, prentice, placcable, delible, souciant, efigable, veriently,*

*fangled, sponible, pressian, fatigable.* McCord says he prefers real Lost Positives, but for fun sometimes uses false ones, such as *pistle*. "The prefix in that word is really not the Latin *p* but the Greek *epi*," he explains. This justified his reply to a friend who sent him a clipping with a note: "Lighted to ward the closed which is cised from day's *Irish Times*." McCord wrote back: "Pistle ceived and tents gladly noted."

McCord even got around to another Lost Positive verse which begins

*Some day, full of ertia,  
I'll be taking off for Persia.*

## Knick Knackatory

George Bernard Shaw called it his "magnificent library" in Bloomsbury. Samuel Butler said the two places where he was happiest were home and the British Museum.

Many of the best brains of the last two centuries have felt indebted to the knowledge-lined old institution in London where the British have assembled what is probably the world's most comprehensive collection of information. There Gibbon and Macaulay did their historical research, Boswell perfected the technique of biography, Carlyle studied the intricacies of the French Revolution (and complained of "my museum headache"). Young Charles Dickens came to study, Darwin to solidify his ideas for *On the Origin of Species*. Karl Marx gathered the wool which went into *Das Kapital*, most of

which he wrote in the great, quiet, domed-reading Room.

**Adam's Apron.** Last week the British Museum was celebrating its 200th birthday, and with typical scholarly restraint was making no great hullabaloo over the anniversary. The only variation in the routine in the huge, Grecian-facaded building in Great Russell Street was an exhibition of the Sloane Manuscripts, part of the collection on which the museum was founded in 1753.

Sir Hans Sloane, a prosperous 18th century physician who developed a passion for collecting, scurried over the world like a pack rat, assembling books, manuscripts, Roman, Egyptian and Asiatic antiquities, coins, medals and works of art. Sloane's friends (among them: Isaac Newton, Samuel Pepys, Christopher Wren, Alexander Pope) sent him odd things from everywhere. One friend, Poet Thomas Hearne, verified that he had collected for the good doctor:

*A snake skin which you may believe  
The serpent cast that tempted Eve.  
A fig-leaf apron, 'tis the same  
Which Adam wore to hide his shame . . .  
It is my wish, it is my glory to furnish  
your knick knackatory.*

Before he died, Sloane willed his knick knackatory to the British nation, to be preserved for "the glory of God . . . and benefit of mankind." George II accepted, and the museum opened in 1759.

**Alice's Present.** It has been growing ever since. Late in the 19th century, the Natural History section was moved to Kensington, and today the Bloomsbury institution consists of two main parts: the Library, with its Reading Room, and the Museum. The library, Britain's national bookshelf, contains between seven and eight million volumes on 64 miles of shelves. It receives everything published in Britain and its colonies, from poetry anthologies to comic books (about 37,000 new volumes a year, plus 162,540 single copies of newspapers). Among the treasures: eight copies of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays; the original articles placed before King John at Runnymede in 1215; the menu for the coronation banquet of Henry IV (1399); the manuscript of Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*, inscribed as "a Christmas gift to a dear child in memory of a summer day." There is also a fine collection of early Bibles, including the 4th century Codex Sinaiticus, for which the museum paid Soviet Russia £100,000 (then about \$500,000) in 1933.

**Elgin's Marbles.** The non-library part of the museum has, among other things, a painting by the 4th century Chinese artist Ku K'ai-chih and one of the world's best collections of Dürer woodcuts and drawings. Its antiquities from Ur and Nineveh are outstanding; its Egyptian collection includes the famed Rosetta stone. The most notable items are the Elgin Marbles, taken from the Parthenon in Athens and donated by Lord Elgin in 1816.

This section of the museum attracts and inspires thousands of visitors, but it is the



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library which is most used and respected by the world's scholars. Says Novelist Angus Wilson, who is deputy superintendent of the Reading Room of the museum: "Without the resources of the British Museum Library, most of the great scholarly projects which still distinguish this country . . . could not appear."

## The Great Conversation

Higher education in the U.S. is chaotic and is bogged down in makeshift adjustments to environment, too much vocational specialization and lack of a basic philosophy. This is the theme of Robert Maynard Hutchins' new book, *The Conflict in Education* (Harper; \$2), published this week. Educator Hutchins, longtime (1929-51) head of the University of Chicago and now associate director of the Ford Foundation, warns that unless the universities begin preparing students to participate in the "Great Conversation that began with the dawn of history and continues at the present day," the outlook for Western civilization is indeed grim.

What worries Dr. Hutchins most is the pressure on higher education to adjust itself to the prevailing social and political mores of the majority. Says Hutchins: "Everybody is supposed to be like everybody else. The doctrine of adaptation has won the day." All wrong, he says: "The history and tradition of our country make it plain that the essence of the American way of life is its hospitality to criticism, protest, unpopular opinions and independent thought."

Specialization, or what Hutchins calls "the doctrine of the *ad hoc*," is another plague afflicting higher education. Courses are offered in everything from how to be a beautician to how to drive an automobile, while the bases of the oldtime classical education receive less and less attention. "The process of specialization has . . . turned out to be a process of inhibition . . . In the United States, we have discovered that [a specialist] can be a man who learns less and less about less and less."

The third great evil, says Hutchins, is the concept of education as a means of furthering this or that social doctrine. Hutchins uses the same paddle to wallop both John Dewey and T. S. Eliot, who espoused opposed educational philosophies. Dewey held that education should be used to further social reform. Eliot, while disapproving of "reconstructionism," is just as bad, Hutchins says, because he proclaims that "education should help to preserve the class and select the elite."

The conformists, the specialists, the pragmatists and the reconstructionists are all wrong, says Hutchins. Education should be neither a means toward earning a living nor of promoting social reform. Education should be liberal, its object "to prepare the young to educate themselves throughout their lives. With such an education, a man can take part in the continuing Great Conversation, and himself seek the answer to the overwhelming question: "What is the nature and destiny of man?"

Great Ideas of Western Man

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and no powers of the court  
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The moment public bodies exceed their rights,  
they do so to the injury and oppression of  
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are entitled to be protected from injury  
arising from such operations  
of public bodies.

JUDGMENT IN ROBERTSON v. GOVERNMENT COUNCIL, 1892



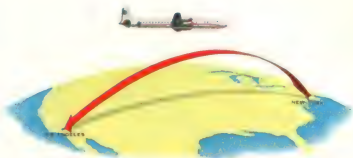
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## RELIGION

### "Too Darned Dignified"

*Be strong, and quit yourselves like men  
... and fight.*

—1 Samuel 4:9

Dwight Eisenhower and his wife dropped into the chapel at Denver's Lowry Air Force Base last week and listened to a forcefully delivered sermon on that theme. The chaplain retold the rugged Old Testament story of how the Israelites, trusting in the sacred ark of the covenant as a magic talisman, had fought slackly against the Philistines, and of how the Philistines smote 30,000 Israelites by following the sturdy advice of 1 Samuel 4:9. The chaplain's point: too many rely for help and salvation on religious symbols and make too little personal effort toward faith.

Afterward, chatting over coffee and pecan rolls at an officers' club reception on the air base, Ike Eisenhower gave the sermon his endorsement, and told a little about his own taste in preaching: "Mamie and I were having an argument about what denomination the chaplain belonged to. Mamie thought he was an Episcopalian. I knew he wasn't a Presbyterian when he said 'trespasses' instead of 'debts' in the Lord's Prayer. But I knew he wasn't an Episcopalian. They are too darn dignified. I like to be enthusiastic."

The chaplain was Lieut. Colonel Warren E. Ferguson, 38, a veteran of the Normandy and northern France campaigns who holds the Silver Star and Purple Heart, and a Southern Baptist who did his prewar preaching in Tupelo, Miss.

### Cosmic Lubrifier

In due time, the word came to Father Divine, self-proclaimed God-in-the-flesh: Philadelphia was going to have a visitation by Detroit's Prophet Jones, Dominion Ruler of the Church of the Universal Triumph, who has established a lien on divinity himself. Forth from Father Divine's headquarters in Philadelphia went a cordial invitation: Would the Prophet attend the consecration of the Father's new 73-acre heaven in swank suburban Montgomery County?

Prompt and courtly was the Prophet Jones's reply: "Your Godliness . . . I . . . knew the chassis of your mind has been carried up into a divine cosmic lubricator. I herewith graciously, humbly and sincerely, yet royally, accept your invitation to attend."

**A Peach & a Pear.** One morning last week, the North Philadelphia station looked like five minutes to Judgment Day as some 1,500 happy and expectant followers of the two leaders waited for the Pennsylvania Railroad's Red Arrow bearing the Prophet. When it arrived, things nearly got out of hand.

First came Prophet Jones's 26 pieces of luggage, containing some of his 400 suits and his \$12,000 white mink coat (TIME, March 21). Then, with an entourage including two valets, two secretaries, a hairdresser, two bodyguards and a cook, came Prophet James F. Jones himself. When about 15 yards separated him from Father Divine and his blonde wife, Mother Divine (in a mink jacket and orchid corsage), the ecstatic faithful piled in around

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PROPHET JONES (LEFT) MEETING FATHER & MOTHER DIVINE  
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Philadelphia Bulletin

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them, crying, "Peace, peace—it's wonderful, wonderful!" A long-armed policeman was helpless to restore order. Then Father Divine raised his arm. "Peace, kindly move back," he said, and the crowd parted like the Red Sea.

"I am happy to meet you, Your Holiness," said the Father.

"God bless you. Your Godliness. It's a pleasure and an honor," said the Prophet.

"Peace, it's wonderful."

"God bless you."

In a 16-car motorcade of chauffeur-driven Cadillacs and Chryslers, the party swirled into West Philadelphia, where, at one of Father Divine's centers, the Divine Tracy Hotel, he had decreed a light breakfast. Prophet Jones stared at the array of fruits and fruit juices, eggs cooked in every style, ham, sausages, bacon and pastries. He eats only one meal a day, and that after 9:30 p.m., he explained, and nibbled sparingly on a peach and a pear.

**A Significance.** Father Divine had graciously prepared a suite at the Divine Tracy for his guest, complete with a well-stocked kitchen, but the Prophet, restive perhaps in the throes of so much hospitality and second billing, preferred to take up the reservation he had already made at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Later, at a solo press conference, he was more expansive. Waving his left hand, which flashed with a diamond bracelet containing 512 diamonds, he announced that before the end of the 20th century, "God is going to stop death." Across the room his Philadelphia sponsor, Politico Hobson R. Reynolds, who owns a cemetery and has an interest in a family undertaking business, sat fascinated. "Yes," the Prophet went on, "I aim to put undertakers, gravediggers and casket factories out of business."

A reporter asked if his meeting with Father Divine held any significance in regard to future collaboration between them. Prophet Jones pondered. "There is a significance," he replied at last. "But I don't know whether God will let me disclose it."

### Rights & Barriers

To geneticists attending an international congress in Rome, Pope Pius XII last week reassured the Christian priority of the individual above the group.

"The fundamental tendency of genetics and eugenics," he said, "is to influence the transmission of hereditary factors to promote that which is good and eliminate that which is bad. This . . . is irreproachable from the moral point of view, but certain methods used to obtain this aim . . . are morally contestable." In other words, the good of society alone is not enough to deprive the individual of his fundamental rights. Even in cases where one or both of the partners are suffering from a hereditary disease, it is wrong to prohibit them from marrying unless one is clearly "incapable of acting as a human being"—i.e., insane.

"Certainly one is justified, and in many cases is duty bound, to make persons suffering serious hereditary diseases consider

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*A 10-year record of "building new" on the Santa Fe*

Christened with California champagne, Santa Fe's first multiple-unit diesel locomotive rolled out of Chicago on Tuesday, May 12, 1936.

It powered the first *Super Chief*.

39½ hours later it rolled into Los Angeles—and the new age in railroading was born.

There were 3600 "horses" in that one.

Five years later, the first multiple-unit freight diesel rolled on Santa Fe rails.

There were 5400 "horses" in that one.

Today, there is more than 2,100,000 diesel horsepower on the Santa Fe—1524 mighty diesel units.

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what grave responsibilities they are assuming toward themselves, toward the spouse and toward their offspring. This responsibility may perhaps become intolerable. But to advise against doing something is not to forbid it. There may be other motives, above all of a moral or personal character, that have such weight as to authorize people to contract and use matrimony even in circumstances that we have indicated."

In the same speech, the Pope urged scientists to follow where the search for truth led them. "Neither from the side of reason nor from the side of thought oriented in a Christian sense are any barriers raised to research, to knowledge, to affirmation of truth," he said. "There are some barriers, but they do not serve to imprison truth. Their purpose is to prevent hypotheses that have not been proved from being taken for established facts, and to keep people from forgetting the necessity for checking one source against another . . . It is to avoid these causes of error that there are barriers, but there are none for truth."

Many of the geneticists who listened to the Pope noticed that his right arm seemed to be lame. The explanation: he had wrenched his right arm trying to help a hefty pilgrim from his knees. Temporarily, the Pope had switched his ring to his left hand.

### Words & Works

¶ The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals upheld the right of a preacher in his pulpit to criticize a judge on his bench. It unanimously reversed the conviction of Pastor Ross Allen Weston of the Arlington Unitarian Church for contempt of court after he had preached a sermon accusing a judge of using his office, for political purposes.

¶ Before the 140th annual meeting of the North Carolina Presbyterian synod, the Rev. Benjamin F. Hall of Wilmington complained of so many special financial drives in the church today, that "I find there are only three Sundays in the year that I can preach the Gospel of Christ." The synod unanimously passed his resolution that "the absolute dedication of life and possessions to the Lord Jesus Christ . . . must underlie any Biblical system of church financing."

¶ The Rev. Dr. William Ward Ayer, one-time pastor of Manhattan's Calvary Baptist Church, warned Protestants against the spell of "individualistic" evangelists. "Biblically orthodox leaders have espoused a loose individualism in which order and decorum in church life have been forsaken, and have allowed appeals by religious 'glamour boys' to capture the imagination of the religious multitude, and millions of dollars have been poured into causes that have little effect upon the advancement of organized Christianity. These . . . unanchored movements, while undoubtedly helpful at times, may easily become the instrument that will disintegrate our organized Protestant church life."

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*Jay W. Smith*  
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**H**ERE'S an answer you, as a father, can give to a young man thinking ahead to his career:

Last spring graduating seniors in chemistry and chemical engineering received from three to ten job offers each. 5,000 companies, including some that wanted 500 men, were scrambling for the services of the 11,000 engineering graduates available. Pay offers to chemists with B. S. degrees and without experience ranged from \$340 to \$425!

If you're a young man seeking a future, it's a good idea to begin thinking chemistry or engineering in high school. Chemistry, after all, is the career that's *all around you*. In the picture above, the young man's sweater is made partly of synthetic fibers derived from ammonia. The plastic cabinet of his radio is made of formaldehyde. The brass statue and even his writing paper have been treated with anhydrous ammonia. All are Spencer Chemicals.

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years. But the future looms brighter still. Why not decide now to make chemistry or engineering *your* future?



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## SCIENCE

### Record to Britain

The star of Britain's Farnborough air show last week was R.A.F. Squadron Leader Neville Duke. Every day during the show he thrilled the crowds with the airborne hot-rod that Britain encourages at Farnborough. He buzzed the spectators at flashing speed with his red, needle-nosed Hawker Hunter, slapped them with supersonic bangs, whirled in splendidly executed acrobatics. Then one sunny afternoon he flew down to the sea off Littlehampton, Sussex, to have a try at the official low-level speed record.

A great crowd on the beach watched him make his flights: two passes over the course in each direction to average out the wind. He flew just off the shore at 50



AP Wirephoto News Agency

SQUADRON LEADER DUKE

With buzz and bang and barrel roll,

feet above the water, and when he finished he did a triumphant barrel roll to entertain the beach sitters. The Royal Aero Club announced that he had broken the record, but Airman Duke was not satisfied. After an early supper of cold roast beef, he made four more runs. His average speed of 727.6 m.p.h. exceeded the previous record (made by U.S.A.F. Lieut. Colonel William Barnes—*TIME*, July 27) by considerably more than the 1% required for a new official record.

Duke did not carry a full military load, as Barnes did in his Sabre, but on the other hand he had the disadvantage of flying in colder air. The temperature over the Channel was only 72° F., while Barnes flew over the hot desert near Salton Sea, Calif. in air at 104° F. Since the speed of sound is lower in cooler air, Duke approached more closely the resistance point that waits just below Mach 1.

The capture of the speed record (held by the U.S. since June 19, 1947) gave a

big lift to the Farnborough show, the world's No. 1 aviation exhibition. The show itself was as spectacular as ever, with radical-shaped aircraft cavorting all over the place. Best eye-catchers: two white Avro Vulcans, delta-winged bombers that look like great albino sting rays sliding through the sky (see *NEWS IN PICTURES*). The Gloster Javelin day & night fighter was another impressive delta wing.

But little in the show was actually new. Some planes that appeared singly last year flew in small numbers this year. Some were improved slightly or had better engines. Said a spokesman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors: "We're here to show the world that our achievements of past years have stood their tests, are proved and ready for sale."

Visitors from 60 foreign countries seemed to agree. So many sharp-eyed Japanese and Germans armed with sketch pads and cameras crowded around that some of the exhibits were hastily snatched back into shelter.

The fact is that most of Britain's vivid new airplanes are not yet in real production. It is British custom to show new models while they are still in the prototype stage. In the security-conscious (and sometimes security-bogged) U.S., a new airplane sometimes flies for years before the public gets a peek at it.

### Disposal Problem

A growing and still unsolved problem of the atomic age is what to do with the fiercely radioactive wastes produced by nuclear reactors. Current practice is to evaporate the liquid wastes and store the residue underground in steel tanks. This solution is not good enough. The waste remains dangerous almost indefinitely, and if corrosion, an earthquake or an ill-advised archeologist should liberate the material during the next 1,000 years, the results might be unfortunate.

In *Nucleonics*, A. C. Herrington, R. G. Shaver and C. W. Sorenson of Oak Ridge list possible disposal methods that may work better.

1) **DRY OIL WELLS.** If deep enough and handy enough, they can take care of large quantities of wastes, which will migrate through the deep rocks too slowly to present any danger.

2) **FUSING IN GLASS.** The wastes might be dried, mixed with glass and melted into marbles. The marbles could be buried safely, since they would not lose their radioactive content to the ground water. But the system would probably prove too expensive.

3) **BURIED CONCRETE.** Liquid waste could be mixed with cement, cast into solid blocks and buried. Since about 5% of the radioactive material is leached out by ground water, some dry place such as Death Valley would be the best graveyard. Or else the hot concrete could be leached deliberately before burial.

4) **BURIAL AT SEA.** The most reassuring suggestion is to cast the radioactive

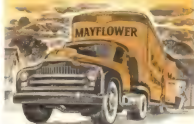
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**WILBUR WRIGHT** is here shown carrying gasoline on plane for one of man's earliest powered flights. Girl is believed to be Harriet Quimby, America's first woman pilot. Continuous oil research for 50 years makes the difference between the gasoline in Wilbur Wright's 5 gallon can and the special jet fuels and aviation gasolines in the tanks of today's planes.

*They brought you the Age of Flight because*

## They Were Free To Try The Impossible

In 1903 the "experts" said it was impossible for a powered heavier-than-air machine to fly. But the Wright Brothers weren't discouraged by the experts. Free to put energy and money into a challenge to the impossible, they flew at Kitty Hawk—opened up the Age of Flight—and created new jobs and opportunities for millions.

This same freedom—under a system where the opportunity for rewards exists—has also been a major reason for the constant progress U. S. oilmen have made.

One example—in the early 30's the experts said it was impossible to produce low-cost 100 octane aviation gasoline. But competing U. S. oil companies, stubbornly invested millions learning how—long before a market for the product existed.

When World War II came, oilmen were ready. 100 octane gasoline, which the Germans never had in quantity, was one vital key to victory because it gave Allied planes vastly greater speed and range.

Because they were free to try the impossible again and again, oilmen, like the men of aviation, have served you and the nation well in the 50 years since Kitty Hawk. They will continue to search out new horizons for you so long as this great American freedom exists.

Oil Industry Information Committee  
**AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE**  
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**1911—EARLE OVINGTON**, pilot of early air-mail run, gets mail from Postmaster General Hitchcock before 10 mile flight. Better planes, fuels, lubricants later made dependable air-mail service possible.



**1927—CHARLES LINDBERGH**—(arrow) stands by as the Spirit of St. Louis is fueled for its historic flight from New York to Paris. Over 450 gallons of gasoline were poured by hand into the plane's tanks.



**1940—"SCRAMBLE"**—RAF pilots race to Spitfires to refuel attack. British call American-produced 100 octane gasoline, which Germans didn't have in quantity, margin of victory in Battle of Britain.



**1953—OFF KOREA**—carrier jets being refueled at sea. Even though new jets gulp fuel 8 times faster than World War II planes, U. S. oilmen are keeping ahead of record demands for these special fuels.

concrete in the form of a streamlined "projectile" and dump it into deep water which is free of deep-running currents and has a thick layer of ooze on the bottom. Such a spot lies off the coast of Georgia, handy to the great Savannah River plant of the Atomic Energy Commission. Once dropped, the projectile would reach high velocity, penetrate deeply into the ooze, 15,000 ft. below the surface. There it would presumably stay out of circulation until the end of the world.

### Guiding Clicks

Bats navigate the night by a natural system of echo sounding, much like the Navy's elaborately developed sonar (for sound navigation and ranging). They send out pulsed ultrasonic squeaks that bounce back from obstacles and tell them how they are going from point to point. Zoologist Donald R. Griffin of Harvard, an authority on bat navigation, has long suspected that birds living a batlike life (feeding at night and roosting in dark caves) may use a similar system. At the invitation of William H. Phelps Jr. of Caracas, he went to Caripe, Venezuela, to study the cave-dwelling oil birds (*Steatornis caripensis*), whose buttery young are boiled down by the Venezuelans for edible fat. Griffin reported his findings in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The oil birds of Caripe, about as big as screech owls but with longer wings (about a yard in span) live in a pitch-black part of a deep cave more than 2,000 ft. from the entrance. When disturbed they raise such a racket that the local Indians used to believe that the birds were the ghosts of their ancestors. Undismayed by their earsplitting shrieks and whoops, Griffin and Phelps dragged high-fidelity sound recorders into the cave. The birds quieted down when they left the cave at night, but whenever they flew they made a clicking sound like a rapidly turned ratchet.

This clicking, recorded on magnetic tape and analyzed with an oscillograph, proved to be short bursts of sound about 400 to the second, with only a few waves in each burst. They were remarkably like the pulses sent out by both radar and sonic depth-finders, and they certainly appeared to be an efficient means for measuring a bird's distance from an unseen obstacle.

To make sure, Phelps netted four oil birds and took them to Caripito, where the Creole Petroleum Co. set up an improvised darkroom to make further tests. In total darkness, the birds flew around the room, their clickings and wing beats clearly audible. But when Dr. Griffin plugged the ears of the three strongest birds with cotton and Duco cement, they flummed helplessly into the walls. With the light turned on, they could fly all right by sight, but they could not fly in darkness if they could not hear their own clicks.

Dr. Griffin concludes that the oil birds navigate by echo sounding. They differ from bats chiefly in the pitch of their guiding pulses, which are in the audible rather than the ultrasonic range.

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## Painter's Pilgrimage

When Matthew Smith announced that he wanted to be a painter, his father was appalled. A straitlaced manufacturer who wanted Matthew in the family's wire-making business, old Mr. Smith finally gave in, on one condition: his son was not to paint any nudes. Matthew Smith thereupon proceeded to paint more and better nudes than anyone else in Britain. Painter Smith, now 73, has long been considered by a circle of admirers, including famed Augustus John, as Britain's best contemporary artist. Last week Smith was honored by one of the Tate Gallery's rare one-man shows.

**Fauvist Flirt.** The exhibition, including 81 of Smith's canvases, made the Tate's chaste interior glow with great, lush rainbows of booming reds, silken greens, electric blues. Discerning visitors could trace Smith's artistic pilgrimage from a cautiously academic early *Self-Portrait*, through his flirtation with Parisian Fauvism, on to his brooding, haunted landscapes of Cornwall and finally the time (about 1924) when he stopped searching, and his work seemed to explode with life and assurance.

The Tate shows canvas after canvas filled with fine still lifes and sensuous nudes stretched out on couches. His nudes glow with warm reds, swirl with rich curves and ruffled hair; sometimes they are asleep, but often they gaze out at the world with impudent eyes and pouting lips. Usually there is a chemise indolently shrugged half off. "I like a bit of drapery," says Smith dreamily. "They always seem more nude that way." Then he adds: "I always liked big girls—they have much more flowing lines, and I went in for curves. I suppose I might make something of a slim woman now, with more experience." Writes Novelist Henry Green in the catalogue: "In his nudes, those flaunting women so often stare us in the face with what seems to be contempt for the effect their chests may have on us. . . . There is a sureness about these women which carries over to us that utter serenity which only great painting can inspire."

**Certain Strokes.** A man as gentle and frail as his work is ebullient, Matthew Smith has been painting less sure in recent years. And for a while, there was a striking change in his style: the lines seemed to become wider, coarser, the objects on his canvases blurred and bloated. The explanation, says Matthew Smith, "is that I found I was very slowly and carefully going blind."

By last year, he was almost totally blind, able to see only the heaviest brush strokes, often leaving spots of canvas bare of paint. Last January Smith had an operation for cataracts, and now his sight has returned. "It was incredible," he says, "to see things I hadn't seen for years, to see birds hopping about in the trees." One eye is still poor, but Smith is painting again vigorously in his modern Chelsea flat (his



PAINTER SMITH & WORK  
Nudity under drapery.

pictures sell for \$1,000 to \$3,000 apiece).

It is a lonely life. His two sons were killed in World War II, and his wife lives in the country. Mornings, he puts about "doing the things that have to be done"—sending out laundry, answering letters and the telephone. Afternoons, he paints with the same old sureness of line, every stroke certain and in place. The work goes slowly, but Matthew Smith does not let himself worry about that. Says he: "You have to think about what you've done by the end of the year—not at the end of the week or the day. If you think about that, you get panic-stricken."



PAINTER COSSIO  
Boldness within bounds.

MODERN artists find it easier to express passion than to praise God, and, except for Georges Rouault, they have generally chosen the easier course. But now a lame, grey, and perhaps great artist in Madrid has taken Rouault's high and lonely road. His name: Francisco Cossio. His finest achievement to date: a 20-foot-high mural (opposite) for Madrid's National Carmelite Church. While Rouault's paintings glow with almost painfully intense devotion, Cossio's masterpiece gleams cool and peaceful as a September dawn. Cossio, 54, spent three years on the mural, hopes to finish its companion for the opposite side of the altar in another year.

**Arriving by Retiring.** The son of a tobacco planter, Cossio was raised in a hamlet near Spain's north coast. A childhood accident left him with a permanent limp. At 16 he went to Madrid to study art; at 25 he was in Paris hobnobbing with Braque, Cubism fascinated him; from it he developed a prismatic quality of composition. But the turmoil of Montmartre was no lasting fun for so indrawn a man, and after nine years he retired to his home town. There he painted in solitude, almost unknown.

His first Madrid show in 1945 made Cossio famous overnight. His second, in 1950, secured his place as Spain's foremost living artist. The mural commission followed. Cossio took a studio atop a downtown Madrid skyscraper and established a daily routine: mornings working alone on the mural at the church, afternoons painting and resting alone in his studio, evenings chatting with friends at the Café Gijón, an artists' hangout.

Cossio delights in explaining the subject matter of his finished mural. The crystal sphere at the bottom represents the human soul. Within it is a castle symbolizing the Church Militant. Spiraling up around the sphere are martyrs, saints and dignitaries of the Carmelite order. Borne amidst them on a shaft of light are St. Teresa of Avila and St. John of the Cross,\* welcomed from above by the Madonna and Child.

**Illuminating by Removing.** How does he achieve his extraordinary luminosity? "Oh, that," says Cossio modestly, "is nothing but a trick. Most artists paint by laying on color; I do the reverse, scraping off the colors, so that the bright underpainting can shine through." How did he arrive at his style? "Well, in the mystical world the logical order of nature can be destroyed, and this is a source of unlimited possibilities. For example, I did not feel it necessary to use clouds as supports for the figures. The musical instruments I made transparent, like plastic. And since

\* St. Teresa (1515-82) founded the Order of the Reformed or Discalced (barefoot) Carmelites, helped reform Europe's monastic life grown lax in the 15th and 16th centuries. The severity of the discipline she called for at first aroused opposition (she was even accused of trafficking with the Devil), but she soon found disciples among the first being the great mystic and poet, St. John of the Cross (1542-91).





FRANCISCO COSSÍO'S MURAL OF ST. TERESA OF ÁVILA AND ST. JOHN OF THE CROSS.

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*"Blue Danube" evening separates by Nellie del'Amico—of loom-finished taffeta woven by J. P. Stevens & Company*



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saints radiate light, I painted them so—not just with halos."

Cossio does not mention his chief innovation: a purely arbitrary use of perspective to create a crackling composition that shines, in Poet Gerard Manley Hopkins' phrase, like "shook foil." By his practice of boldness within bounds, Cossio may be opening a new chapter in the history of ecclesiastical art.

## A Beauty Comes Home

London Art Dealer Gustav Delbanco picked up his telephone one day last week, heard a man's voice: "If you go to Room 24 in the Victoria and Albert Museum, you will find something." Delbanco promptly dispatched a messenger, who found something all right—the small (13-in.) Rodin bronze, *Psyche*, which was stolen four



Associated Press  
RODIN'S "PSYCHE"

Someone wanted to live with her.

months ago. Tucked under the figurine was an envelope containing a letter and a ten-shilling note (£1.40). The letter started with some lines from W. B. Yeats's *The Living Beauty*:

*I bade, because the wick and oil are spent  
And frozen are the channels of the blood,  
My discontented heart to draw content  
From beauty that is cast out of a mould  
In bronze . . .*

The note continued: "There was no mercenary intent behind my abduction of this exquisite creature. I merely wished to live with her for a while. Auguste Rodin would have understood. The enclosed towards *Le Baiser*® is all I can afford. An Imprecunious Art Student."

At week's end, *Psyche* was back at her place in Delbanco's shop, this time wired securely to her pedestal.

\* Another Rodin work for whose purchase the Tate Gallery is raising a public subscription.

"Can you make copies of this ruled form?"

"How about using three colors when you make copies of this bulletin?"

"Any chance for 500 post cards right away?"



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# BUSINESS

## STATE OF BUSINESS

### Seasonal Tremors

A ripple of cutbacks in industry gave Wall Street another scare last week. In two days of selling, the Dow-Jones industrial average lost 5.77 points, closed the week at 259.71, the low for the year; the rail average dropped 3.95 to 92.97. In the first day of this week's trading, industrials dropped another 4.22, rails 2.41. What set off the newest break in stocks was bad news from the auto industry, particularly that Studebaker was laying off 5,000 workers and cutting production by a third to help clear out dealers' inventories. Said company President Harold Vance: "This is a constructive thing to do . . . Over a period of time it will result in more cars being built and sold."

Studebaker ran into more than its share of troubles with its radically new cars this year. While advance demand was big, production was stalled when Studebaker found flaws in its body stampings, took months to correct them. Then the Borg-Warner strike cut off Studebaker's supply of standard transmissions. For ten weeks, Studebaker had only automatic transmissions, which went into its higher-priced cars. By the time the company could build cars in quantity in early July, many of the prospective buyers had tired of waiting and bought other makes.

Elsewhere in the auto industry, things were slowing down, but mostly for seasonal reasons and retooling for new models. Chrysler laid off 8,000 workers, but planned to call them back soon, after the model change-over. A few auto suppliers cut payrolls, and there were also some defense cutbacks (see below). But automakers, who have turned out more cars (4,546,923) in the first eight months of this year than in all of 1952, were not perturbed. They expect sales to level off next year, then, according to surveys they have made, turn up sharply within the next three or four years to break all previous records.

There were other scattered signs of easing in business. Steel production dropped below 90% for the first time in more than a year, due largely to the Labor Day holiday and a strike in a Bethlehem Steel plant. Business inventories, which usually go down in July, were almost unchanged at \$77.3 billion.

But compared to the total number of people employed, such cutbacks were still picayune. And surprisingly heavy orders for paper and paperboard, used to package many of the products that industry ships, indicated that businessmen were still pretty confident about the future.

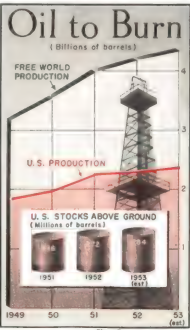
The Army last week announced a \$200 million contract award to General Motors for building M-48 medium tanks, now being built by both G.M. and Chrysler. G.M.'s bid was 12% below that of Chrysler, which will continue building the tanks



Automaker Vance

More than his share of trouble.

at Newark, Del. until next April. In line with Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's "single, efficient producer" concept, G.M. will become the nation's sole producer of tanks by next spring, having already won the bidding for the M-41 light tank. Future orders for heavy tanks, such as the T-43, will also go to G.M. as a result of its low bid on the M-48. G.M. also got a contract for \$85 million in 2½-ton trucks, and Reo Motors, Inc., whose bid was slightly higher than that of G.M., got a contract for \$61 million.



## BUSINESS ABROAD

### New Chance in Iran

The British last week made their first move to reopen Iranian oil negotiations, broken off last March by Mohammed Mossadegh. To the U.S., Britain sent a note outlining terms on which it was willing to resume talks. This set off a flurry of speculation in the world's oil industry, already facing prospects of a surplus. What would happen to world oil prices if Iran's annual production of some 240 million barrels, 6% of the free world's present supply, suddenly came on the market?

Despite some oilmen's fears, there did not seem to be much cause for worry. On a purely political basis, a settlement still looked a long way off. Although the Shah's new government would like nothing better than to start cashing in on its oil again, it would be folly for any politician in rabidly nationalist Iran to seem eager to deal with the British. And even after talks start, there are bound to be long months of haggling over Britain's three preliminary conditions: 1) that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. receive "fair compensation" for its expropriated properties; 2) that the British balance of payments not be affected unfavorably (i.e., that Iran will not compete with Britain in supplying oil to dollar markets); 3) that Iran get no better deal than other oil-producing countries in the Middle East, an especially touchy demand since Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait are reportedly seeking higher royalties from British and U.S. companies.

Even after a settlement, most oilmen estimate that it will take months to get the Abadan refineries back in full operation, especially since there is no pressing demand for the oil. Since Mossadegh nationalized the industry, there has been a startling change in the world oil situation. To replace the Iranian oil, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (TIME, March 9) and other oil companies have rapidly expanded production (see chart) and refining. In the Middle East alone, crude-oil output in Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Qatar reached 768 million barrels in 1952, 354 million more than in 1950, when the Iranian fields were in production. In the U.S. and Venezuela, crude-oil production was also stepped up. New refining capacity has more than made up for Abadan's loss.

In the face of this sharply increased output, world demand has shown signs lately of leveling off. Last year demand went up only 5%, compared to increases of about 12% in previous years. In the U.S., stocks of oil above ground have increased sharply, and there are signs that the free world's thirst for oil has been momentarily satisfied.

Nevertheless, in case of a settlement, the major oil companies, for political reasons, would have to find a way to absorb Iran's oil, just as they found a way to make up its loss. Over a short period this

## TIME CLOCK

might mean some cuts in present world oil production and a change in the patterns of oil marketing. But in the long run, the world would probably have no trouble using Iran's oil, since oil companies estimate that the world demand for oil will continue to increase at about the current rate of 5% a year.

### More for Less

Canada, which has had singular success in maintaining a budget surplus, last week was demonstrating one way to get more government revenues: cut taxes. In April 1951, Canada increased its already high cigarette tax by 3¢ a pack, to 25¢. This gave the smuggling of cigarettes such a boost (an estimated 18% of legal sales) that annual revenues from the tax dropped \$4,700,000 to \$169.8 million. A year later, Canada removed the 3¢ tax increase; government revenues went up \$9,400,000 for the year. But smugglers were still busy.

Last February Canada lopped another 4¢ from the tax. This time, manufacturers joined in, cut their prices by 2¢ a pack. Sales boomed. In the first half of this year, legal cigarette sales were 15% higher than a year ago. Last week Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd., the country's biggest, reported that cigarette sales for the five months from March through July were up 18½% from last year, and police seizure of smuggled cigarettes dropped almost 50%. And the government hopes the tax cuts will bring another increase in revenues.

## FASHIONS

### Mr. Stanley Knows Best

When just about everybody who was anybody in Dallas suddenly began sleeping on candy-striped bed sheets three years ago, they had a reasonable explanation: "Mr. Stanley said it was the thing to do." Mr. Stanley is Stanley Marcus, 48, president of the famed Neiman-Marcus luxury specialty store, and the benevolent dictator of fashion not only for Dallas but for the whole Southwest. He has made himself so mainly by superb showmanship and a solemn dedication to his job that causes competitors to refer waspishly to Neiman's as "The Cathedral."

Last week Showman Marcus put on his biggest show of the year—his 16th annual Fall Fashion Exposition, in which the store had invested \$50,000 and 12,000 man-hours of labor. By the shrewd device of awarding "Distinguished Service" plaques to outstanding designers, Mr. Stanley, as usual, had brought headline names scurrying to Dallas from all over the world. Many another headline came from distant points just to bid for the privilege of paying \$12.50 (turned over to the Dallas Mu-

THE Federal Reserve Board will soon ease the credit pinch by lowering bank reserve requirements and buying Government bonds in the open market, thus expanding the money supply. But this does not mean the Administration is abandoning its hard money policy; it is a temporary move to meet seasonal requirements of business, e.g., extra cash for bigger inventories for Christmas.

TELEMETER, Paramount Pictures' device for bringing first-run movies and special events to television, will shortly get its first test (and the first test of any method of telecasting first-run movies). In Palm Springs, Calif., 400 homes will see a feature film the same night it is premiered in movie houses. Viewers will drop coins into their sets to "unscramble" the telecast, which cannot be received on an unmetered set.

WHEN congressional investigators dig into the strategic stockpiling program, they will find plenty of things wrong with the \$4 billion defense project. Preliminary checks have turned up inferior materials, loss through mishandling, loose specifications and possible fraud. Part of the blame lies with pork-barreling Congressmen, who insisted on protecting U.S. industries to the detriment of efficient buying abroad. But most of the shortcomings can be laid to bureaucratic bumbling.

DESPITE South Africa's drive to raise the world price of gold above \$35 an oz., the U.S. has flatly refused and sees no change in the future. Treasury's W. Randolph Burgess thinks the increase would not rectify unbalanced world trade, the big source of the world's economic ills.

AGRICULTURE Secretary Benson, who wanted to support crops only at low "disaster levels," has given up any hope of any big change in present farm programs. The overwhelming vote of the wheat farmers in favor of quotas convinced

him that it would be political folly to tamper with high support levels, though he still talks of a two-price plan for wheat (one for sales in the U.S. and one for sales abroad), with part of the domestic support price being paid for by a tax on processors.

RADIO set production has come back so strongly this year, despite the dire predictions of television enthusiasts, that output for the first seven months totaled 7,981,000 v. 10,935,000 in all of 1952. Total for the year may exceed 14 million sets, one of the biggest in radio history. Reasons: the continuing demand for extra sets in the kitchen and bedroom, and car radio output.

THE steel industry, which used to absorb an estimated \$65 million a year in freight charges before the multiple basing point system was declared illegal, may start doing so again before the end of the year, with Federal Trade Commission approval. As long as steelmakers absorb freight rates to "meet competition" (as some small companies are already doing) FTC has no objection.

PREDICTED John T. Blake, a top rubber chemist: "With the new isocyanate rubbers [made from fatty acids and alcohol-type compounds] and with the new fabrics and reinforcement fibers . . . the lifetime tire is not far away . . . [with] colored rubbers that may be as tough as black compounds are today."

GENERAL Motors and Pullman-Standard will soon show off new pick-back flatcars, the first especially designed for hauling truck trailers. Biggest improvement: recessed wells for the trailers, making it easier to load them, and eliminating many overhead clearance problems. Railroad men think that the new cars will enable them to haul trailers for 4¢ a mile less than truckers can pull them over the highways. If they do, the embattled truckers and railroads may be headed for a profitable truce.

seum of Fine Arts) to be among the 1,000 paying guests in the first-night audience. (Tickets sold out so fast that even Mrs. H. L. Hunt, wife of Texas' multimillionaire oilman, had to take second-night seating.)

To his dazzled guests, Mr. Stanley showed \$4,500,000 worth of new wares, including \$500,000 worth of furs, \$350,000 worth of dresses (three Charles James models were priced at \$2,000 each), and \$3,500,000 worth of jewelry. As usual, Neiman-Marcus' sales soared. Many of the guests had bought lavishly even before the show, just to be sure they had the proper things to wear on opening night.

Golden Fleece. With just such a combination of showmanship and salesmanship, Stanley Marcus has helped build Neiman-Marcus sales from \$7,600,000 a year in 1926, the year he joined the family sales force, to their present \$20 million

level. He now hopes to boost them 25% with the new \$7,500,000 addition to the main store (he opened a new \$1,600,000 suburban branch in 1951).

Like his three younger brothers, Eddie, 43, Herbert Jr., 39, and Lawrence, 36, Mr. Stanley still likes to handle sales to special customers. When one East Texan could not think of what to buy his nine womenfolk, Stanley Marcus suggested nine \$750 coats made of vicuña ("fleece of the Andes"), the costliest cloth on earth. "That's a danged good idea," said the industrialist. "I'll have one too." The store has since made the coat so popular that once, when it put \$150,000 worth of coats in a window display, it sold out in a few days.

Despite the heat of Texas, Stanley Marcus has personally sold \$5,000,000 worth of mink coats, and he claims that the

© Italy's Marchesa Olga di Gresy, cited for her Mira sweaters; Paris' Gilbert Orcel for his hats; Manhattan's Ben Sommers for his Capzio footwear; Manhattan's Charles James for his dresses.



# TAX WRITE-OFFS

## One Way to Keep the U.S. Expanding

IF the U.S. could find a permanent peacetime method to spur industry to build new plants and modernize old ones—thus achieving the higher productivity which brings down prices and raises real wages—the consumer would benefit enormously. The U.S. has achieved such expansion in wartime through the use of "accelerated amortization," otherwise known as the "quick tax write-off." This permits the writing off of defense-essential plants and equipment in five years instead of the 20 normally required by the Internal Revenue Bureau. In World War I, this practice spurred the building of \$650 million in new facilities; in World War II, another \$6 billion worth was constructed, and since Korea, the whopping total of \$27.8 billion for new defense facilities, with quick write-offs covering 61% (\$16.8 billion) of the total cost. Petroleum refining is expanding by 10%, steel by 23%, iron ore by 50%, electric power by 56%, aluminum by 143%, magnesium by 512%, and titanium by 4300%.

Now that the Government's goals are in sight, the Administration plans to put an end to fast write-offs in most industries. But since fast write-offs worked such industrial miracles in emergencies, why should the practice not be made permanent? One objection is that most of the expansion is paid for by money that otherwise would have been paid in taxes. For this reason, and the fact that the quick write-off has been misused by some corporations, Congress' Hardy Subcommittee has denounced the policy as "the biggest bonanza that ever came down the Government pike." To many companies the policy was a bonanza. But there is no doubt that the net gains of quick amortization have been great enough to override its faults. The current loss in taxes will probably be made up eventually by taxes on expanded corporate incomes, just as the federal tax yield has kept increasing because of past expansions. Moreover, if the Government had built new plants itself, it would probably have lost far more when it sold the plants. (Many Government plants built during World War II were sold for only one-third of their cost.)

Indiana's Senator Homer Capehart has already introduced a bill to make quick amortization permanent, and extend it to all industries, whether necessary for defense or not. There are some obstacles to any such blanket extension. The biggest is that the immediate loss in tax revenue would be

far more than the Treasury could stand. Tax experts put it at \$2 billion the first year of such a plan and as high as \$10 billion in the fifth year. Tax losses during the write-off period would never be recouped from many industries after the equipment was paid for. They would merely buy new items of equipment each year as old ones were written off.

But there are practical and workable ways in which many of the advantages of quick amortization can be made a permanent aid to the economy. Many could be accomplished if the Bureau of Internal Revenue would simply revise its outworn, obsolete rules and procedures. For example, present regulations allow only about 5% a year for depreciation, often far less than the actual costs of replacement in an inflationary period. A realistic policy might boost depreciation allowances to 12% or more. Actually, the BIR's whole taxing philosophy is obsolete. It measures the value of a plant or equipment by its probable life. But many machines which will last 20 years or more may become obsolete in five; like an automobile, they may lose more than half their value in the first third of their lives. A realistic taxing philosophy would compute depreciation on obsolescence rather than longevity.

One sound way of doing this is use of the "declining balance" method. This would allow a big deduction, perhaps half of the cost, in the first few years' use of new equipment when the rate of obsolescence is greatest. Thus, with the biggest cost of equipment written off, a manufacturer would always have an incentive to modernize his plant. But, with a sizable portion of the cost still to be paid for, there would also be a deterrent to buying new equipment just to spend taxable profits.

There is nothing revolutionary in such proposals. Canada already uses the declining balance system. Britain now grants first-year write-offs as high as 20%. Sweden has a similar system. Whatever tax revenues the U.S. might lose would be an ultimate gain for the taxpayers, by increasing the productivity of the whole economy and thus lowering prices. By spurring the demand for heavy equipment—the backbone of the economy—there would also be another bar to a depression. Above all, by making expansion and modernization a continuous rather than an emergency process, the U.S. would keep its industries always prepared for any war crisis.

store sells more than any other store on earth. But he once refused to sell an oilman a mink coat for his 16-year-old daughter starting school in the East because it would not be appropriate, instead persuaded him to buy a \$295 muskrat. He also sees to it that Neiman's stocks many items his customers might need in an emergency, e.g., a set of Steuben crystal plates with Mexico's crest "because sooner or later somebody will be going to call on the President of Mexico and need a proper gift." For particular customers, Marcus will go to any lengths. He has provided bail for customers pinched on a toot, on a few hours' notice once rounded up a steer's skull for a banker who wanted to take one back East for an artist friend. One oilman, who had bought thousands of dollars worth of gifts for his family, due back from a Florida trip on Christmas Eve, wasn't satisfied just to have the presents sent out in boxes. He arranged to have all the gifts put in a duplicate of a Neiman's show window, including spotlights and mannequins, in his house, so they would be the first things his family saw as they came in the door.

**Diamond Drills.** Stanley Marcus got his sales training from two masters of the art—his father, Herbert Marcus (who died in 1920), cofounder of the store, and his aunt, Mrs. Carrie Neiman (who died last March), the divorced wife of the other cofounder, A. L. Neiman. From the store's beginnings in 1907, long before Dallas smelled any oil, Herbert Marcus insisted on buying only the best. On Neiman's departure in 1928, after the divorce, Aunt Carrie became the dominant force of the store, proved time & again her uncanny ability to guess women's buying tastes. By 1930, when the East Texas oil strike put Dallas astride the world's biggest oilfield, Neiman-Marcus' long investment in luxuries paid off by providing the natural outlet for oil barons hunting channels of conspicuous consumption. They found such gewgaws as \$20 gold toothpicks, \$265 champagne swizzle sticks, cuff links made of gold oil derricks and diamond drill bits.

Although Neiman's still caters to the new rich, it does not forget that the bulk of its business comes from those who spend only \$250 a year. With the \$2,000 dresses, it also carries dresses for as little as \$9.95. For all customers, Stanley Marcus started weekly fashion lectures, and the women who jammed in have accepted his quietly authoritative dicta. "Dallas women don't want to be that overworked creature, the glamour girl. They just want to be themselves—feminine, nice-looking and, above all, individual." This means an air of restrained elegance known as "the Neiman-Marcus look." It is largely because many of the Texas new rich "were willing to be guided because they recognized an authority," says Stanley Marcus seriously. "that they were able to avoid many of the pitfalls of the rich. In a relatively brief period, it was hard to tell them from any 'old money' group in America."

Mr. Stanley also insists on improving



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AT YOUR NEWSSTAND SEPT. 18

**HOLIDAY**—the magazine of  
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Neiman's salesgirls (a top one can earn as much as \$25,000 a year), teaches them the fine points of low-pressure selling. They also learn to treat all customers alike, never knowing which unlikely-looking shopper may prove to be the biggest spender. Once a girl in a sunbonnet and cotton dress came into Neiman's for a complete outfitting on her first visit to Dallas. In a few hours, she spent \$10,000 of her father's new oil wealth. The last thing Neiman's sold her was a pair of shoes for her bare feet.

One reason for big sales, Stanley Marcus likes to boast, is that Neiman's is the only store carrying designs by every famous international designer. "At the store," says he, "a Dallas woman can examine under one roof what a New York City woman could see only by visiting 27 stores." Even in New York City, homesick Texas expatriates often call up the store long-distance to do their shopping at Neiman's. But its biggest accolade so far came from Texas-born Ike Eisenhower's wife, Mamie. She ordered her inaugural gown from Neiman's.

## AUTOS

### Too Much Horsepower?

At the 51st annual meeting of the American Automobile Association in Los Angeles last week, the delegates had some stern criticism for 1) trucks on the roads and 2) the high horsepower in new auto engines.

"Everyone recognizes that the trucks perform a vital role in our economy," said A.A.A. President Ralph Thomas, "but the time has come for a proper and adequate determination of the share of highway building costs that should be borne by the principal beneficiaries... The passenger car owner is called upon to pay more than his just share of highway costs... If highways did not have to be built to carry the heavy truck, but only to... carry the automobile, we could build tens of thousands more miles of improved highways than we are building today with the same amount of money. The truckers, however, strenuously oppose any efforts that will compel them to pay their fair share of modern road costs... There are very strong and well-entrenched pressure groups which are going to fight us..."

Another alarming aspect of the U.S. automotive scene, delegates agreed, is the increase in auto engine horsepower. Cried Dean A. Fales, onetime associate professor of automotive engineering at M.I.T.: "A race with death!" Fales, who has long taken a dim view of seats like sofas, slanting windshields and even the elimination of the running board, charged that the "power far exceeds maneuverability of the vehicles, with the result that there is lack of control [and] the accident rate goes up... The auto stylists or 'dressmakers' of the industry have been in the saddle since 1930. Engineers have had to take a secondary position, and the motorist has paid with his life." In addition to a cut in speed ranges, Fales called for better seats (with safety belts), rear-end engines for better



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Just wear mink and be yourself.

weight distribution and better brakes.

Impressed by what they had heard, the more than 800 A.A.A. delegates passed a resolution calling for automakers to "tone down the increasing emphasis on more and more horsepower and higher and higher speed potentials and devote more thought and emphasis upon ways & means of protecting the driver against his own mistakes."

## RETAIL TRADE

### The Independents

In a suburb of Chicago last week, Grocer Marty Garofalo grossed \$25,000 in his bustling, up-to-date supermarket. That was quite a way up from the \$200-a-week business he was doing in a neighborhood store four years ago. The difference: Garofalo had become one of the 5,300 members of the Independent Grocers Alliance, a chain of owner-operated stores that, next to the A. & P., is the world's biggest food-retailing organization.

Last week the chain's President Donald Robert Grimes, 47, announced plans to grow much bigger. By 1963, he hopes to have 10,000 store members, doing an annual business of more than \$5 billion, compared with a 1952 gross of \$3.3 billion\* (and A. & P.'s volume for the year ended last Feb. 28 of \$3.8 billion). I.G.A. retailers are spending almost \$8,000,000 this year on 125 new supermarkets and enlargement of existing stores. Next year, another \$10 million will be invested in stores.

**Weapon Against Chains.** I.G.A. was conceived in 1926 as the answer to the big national chains, which had captured

\* I.G.A. is biggest in volume among voluntary grocer organizations, second to Red & White Corp. in number of stores (7,200 stores, less than \$3 billion gross). Other big voluntary groups: Clover Farm Stores, Inc., United Buyers Corp.



## We've wired the Little Red Schoolhouse for SOUND

The American schoolhouse isn't little any more. And its need for fast intercommunication has grown as rapidly as its rooms and its enrollment.

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30% of the retail food market. J. (for Joseph) Frank Grimes, father of I.G.A.'s president and a Chicago accountant who specialized in auditing the books of wholesale grocery firms, had been watching the new chains put independent retailers out of business. Why not, he asked, fight the chains with their own weapons: centralized purchasing and hard-hitting merchandising? He signed up 75 stores to try his plan, and in the first year their volume went up 20%.

When Don Grimes, a graduate of the University of Illinois, who had served an apprenticeship as an A. & P. store manager, joined I.G.A., there were 748 stores. He worked his way through several jobs, became assistant to the president after a three-year Army hitch, president when his father retired last year.

O.S.S. for O.G.G.s. To get in step with the trend towards supermarkets, Don Grimes in 1946 set about making complete



Archie Lieberman—Black Star  
GROCERS FRANK & DON GRIMES  
For the gals, one stop and 5,300 stores.

food markets of I.G.A. stores. Serving what he calls "one-grocer gals" (i.e. housewives who do all their marketing in one place) required "one-stop stores" and "one-source suppliers." He got half of I.G.A.'s wholesalers to provide uniform-quality meats by ordering directly from packers. He persuaded more than half of them to stock prepackaged fresh fruits and vegetables, started putting out I.G.A. labeled products. Example: two months ago, an I.G.A. wholesaler in Champaign, Ill. made a deal with a local dairy to supply milk with a special I.G.A. label. Such mass purchasing helped I.G.A. stores to cut the price of milk 2¢ a quart to 19¢ and still make a 2¢ profit. Milk sales increased 30%.

Thinking Big. I.G.A. stores, which have expanded into Canada, run all the way from small stores, which may gross as little as \$50,000 a year, to the "Foodliner," which grosses an average of \$90,000 a

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TIME, SEPTEMBER 21, 1953





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TIME's INTERNATIONAL EDITIONS are available on newsstands and through clerks in all principal cities of the world.



PIASECKI'S GIANT HELICOPTER  
Forty troops or three jeeps.

week. To the central office, grocers pay \$600,000 a year in dues (\$5.75 a month per store) and special service fees. In return, they can buy at a low markup (3½% to 4%) from wholesalers, get window posters, market information and help with anything from store budgeting to personnel problems. Another \$650,000 a year is paid to Food Brokers, Inc., which furnishes wholesalers with I.G.A.-brand items (accounting for 10% of store sales).

I.G.A. offers a member so many services, says Grimes, that "all the grocer has to do is unlock the front door and exercise his gifts as a salesman, a likable guy and a square businessman." Says successful Grocer Garofalo: "I've got supervision and store planning and help. I'm a happy man. I'm thinkin' big."

## GOODS & SERVICES

### New Ideas

**Bread & Butter.** To perk up sagging sales of butter, the American Dairy Association made a deal with International Milling Co. of Minneapolis to include 25¢ toward the purchase of a pound of butter in every 5-lb., 10-lb., or 25-lb. sack of International's Robin Hood flour (a 50¢ coupon is in every 50-lb. bag).

**Tree Doctor.** Chas. Pfizer & Co. of Brooklyn has developed a new antibiotic drug\* for trees and plants that cures such previously fatal plant diseases as fire blight (in apple and pear trees) and halo blight (in beans). Agrimycin, a compound of streptomycin and terramycin, is absorbed into the plants' systems just as antibiotics penetrate the human blood stream. The drug will be available in quantity by March.

**Cardboard Kibitzer.** Atlanta's Bridge-Masters put on sale a cardboard bidding wheel that gives the correct bid for any situation with a twist of a disk. Price: 50¢.

**Giant Copter.** At Philadelphia's International Airport, the Air Force took the wraps off the world's largest helicopter, the YH-46 Transporter, built by the Piasecki Helicopter Corp. of Morton, Pa.

Weighing more than 15 tons, the 134-ft. copter, powered by 1,650-h.p. Pratt & Whitney engines fore & aft, can carry 40 troops, 32 litter patients, or three jeeps, has a top speed of more than 146 m.p.h. and a fuselage almost 78 ft. long, about as big as that of a Convair 240.

**Bringing in the Leaves.** For tobacco, last of the major field crops to require picking by hand, the Long Mfg. Co. of Tarboro, N. C. has developed a seven-man harvester mounted on wheeled stilts that can gather and tie into bundles enough leaves to fill two drying barns a day (seven men working by hand can fill only one barn a day). The harvester, which will be in production by January, can also be converted into a crop duster. Price: about \$1,200.

**Large Print.** Manhattan's Mutual Life Insurance Co. last week estimated that it was saving \$250,000 a year through a policy of simplifying its paperwork. It began by translating the legal gobbledygook familiar to most policies into English the average person could understand, eliminating most of the "fine print" which has been the butt of many insurance jokes. When a farmer complained of the time he had lost getting a Mutual form notarized, the company discovered that it was needlessly having 75 different forms notarized, junked that policy too, and is saving policyholders \$80,000 a year in notary fees.

## FISCAL

### Humphrey Solves a Problem

In trying to refund \$8 billion of ten-year, 2½% World War II bonds, Treasury's George Humphrey faced a problem. Many experts predicted that anywhere from \$1.5 to \$2 billion of the maturing bonds would be cashed, forcing him to raise that much new money. Instead, Humphrey offered bondholders a choice of new one-year certificates paying 2½% interest, or 3½-year notes paying 2½%. Last week he announced that 59% of the bonds had been turned in for one-year certificates. Moreover, 38% were exchanged for the 3½-year notes, and only \$263 million actually had to be paid in cash.

\* For other news of antibiotics, see MEDICINE.



## GUIDING SPIRIT THAT KEEPS A BUSINESS LIVELY

She's the modern American woman, keeping herself young and attractive (we snapped her in her beauty mask). Cosmetics makers constantly vie for her favor with new products, well-timed sales promotions. To make these promotions succeed, the manufacturer must get his products and merchandising aids in stores everywhere when the time is ripe. That makes a complex shipping problem. Here's the solution—



Advance planning by manufacturer and Railway Expressman determines rates and delivery schedules for department stores and distributors everywhere in the country.



Shipments are quickly sorted at Railway Express terminal. As Express trucks bring in loads of cosmetics, modern conveyor system speeds routing to destination cities.



Delivered on time. Distributor receives shipment at his door. All over the country retailers receive cosmetic products via Railway Express according to schedule.



For the shipper's protection, delivery receipts go to central Railway Express accounting office. Here they are carefully sorted, filed for quick future reference.



Whenever you ship or order goods, call on your Railway Expressman. He can help you simplify your shipping methods, save valuable time, eliminate unnecessary costs.

### It pays to use the complete shipping service

No size or weight limit • Pickup and delivery, within prescribed vehicle limits, in all cities and principal towns • Liberal valuation allowance • Receipt at both ends • Ship collect, prepaid, paid-in-part, or C.O.D. • Ship by Air Express for extra speed.



# RADIO & TELEVISION



## Four Score

When photographer Mac Ball got the assignment to shoot Roger Kenna, President of Marlin Firearms, as Lord Calvert's current "Man of Distinction", we asked him to snap a batch of pictures and vary them all over the lot. From location, he sent in the following communiques:



**Monday.** "Shot Kenna head on. Sun porch. Red wool shirt, rifle on knee. Good close-up of face. Couldn't back off enough to include Lord Calvert on fairway. Try again tomorrow."

**Tuesday.** "Found Mr. K. on golf course. Took putting shot. Greens-keeper nixed table with Lord Calvert highball on fairway. Try tomorrow."

**Wednesday.** "Shot Rog and friend having drinks at home. Gemütlichkeit. Bad highlight on highball glass. Tomorrow."



**Thursday.** "Got it. Subject in gun-lined den. Highball photographed fine, tasted better. Coming in with all prints."

**On Friday** our committee of advertising geniuses met to select the proper photograph, and picked all four. That's why, for the first time, you'll see a Lord Calvert "Man of Distinction" ad with four photographs instead of one.

Those photos take up space, of course. We barely had room to mention that Lord Calvert, the Custom Distilled whiskey, costs a little more, tastes a little better and adds a little more pleasure to living.

But you knew that, anyway.

## Lord Calvert

• BLENDED WHISKEY, 86.8 PROOF, 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS. CALVERT DIST. CORP., N.Y.C.

## Messages Received

Ulmer Turner, a Chicago news analyst with an expensive hobby, has been hearing some strange sounds lately out of Radio Moscow, Soviet propaganda. Turner reports, is getting a soft pedal. The time devoted to Russian music (especially Rimsky-Korsakov) is increasing, the announcers are sprouting Oxford accents, and a Big Ben touch has been added: "We pause now while you hear the clock in the Kremlin strike midnight." Turner does not claim to know the significance of these facts, but it is just the kind of information he has long wanted to give his listeners first hand. Last week he got his chance to "broaden the scope of newscasting" with a new *Turner Calling* show on Chicago's ABC station WENR. The program gives him 15 minutes five nights a week to season his news and commentary with tape-recorded samplings of the world's propaganda. His sponsor: Hallicrafters Co., a manufacturer of short-wave and other communications equipment.

**The Folksy Touch.** As one of some 111,000 U.S. radio "hams" (his call letters: W9UG), Turner operates a mass-production listening post in a barn next to his suburban Northbrook home. With the help of a technician, three 35-foot directional antenna masts, eleven short-wave receivers (six are permanently tuned to catch Moscow, London, Paris, Seoul, Buenos Aires and Melbourne) and three tape recorders, he collects most of the short-wave signals aimed at the U.S.

Confident that a watchful ear can pick up real news beats, Turner listens for statements of government policy, reports on domestic affairs in other countries, and foreign attitudes about America (on Radio Sofia, "you actually hear them calling us fools"). Most of all, he tries to keep up with the latest Communist line for his program. "Listeners for years have heard commentators discuss Red propaganda," he says, "but very few have heard it as it comes in English direct from Moscow." Whenever he can, Turner juxtaposes the facts of a situation as he knows it with the Soviet version. Although his first show used liberal excerpts from Russian broadcasts on the Soviet super-bomb, it is not all somber stuff. He points out that Radio Moscow, for reasons of its own, goes in for such novelties as the American folk song *All God's Chillun Got Wings*, sung in phonetic English by Russian schoolchildren ("They are just trying to be folksy," he believes).

**The Big Scoop.** Newsman Turner, 52, picked his first radio message out of the air during his boyhood days in South Carolina by stringing wires between the tall pines in his parents' backyard. He worked for a while as a professional wireless operator on ships plying the Pacific. Later, when he became a reporter for Hearst's Chicago *Herald & Examiner*, he set up a ham set in the city room. When police captured Public Enemy John Dil-



ARCHIE LIEBERMAN—BASS & CO.  
NEWSCASTER TURNER  
He listens to the Kremlin clock.

linger in 1934 and refused to tell newsmen the whereabouts and time of arrival of the plane carrying him from Tucson to Chicago, Turner was the man behind the big scoop. He caught the pilot's radio signals on his receiver and eavesdropped on a lot of chitchat about Dillinger. "The *Herald & Examiner's* reporters were right there waiting when they came in," he recalls.

Turner has built up a large following as a "sincere, straightforward" newscaster. He does not intend to grind any axes on *Turner Calling*: "I think that many newsmen insult the public by trying to think for them. I feel that my prime mission is to inform."

## Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, Sept. 18. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

### RADIO

**Jack Benny** (Sun. 7 p.m., CBS). His 22nd season.

**Best Plays** (Sun. 8:30 p.m., NBC). Cyril Ritchard in *The Petrified Forest*.

**Hallmark Radio Hall of Fame** (Sun. 9 p.m., CBS). A salute to George Gershwin.

### TELEVISION

**Excursion** (Sun. 3:30 p.m., NBC). The Ford Foundation's new series for youngsters. Guest star: Harry Truman.

**George Jessel Show** (Sun. 6:30 p.m., ABC). The old toastmaster's new testimonial-dinner program.

**Studio One** (Mon. 10 p.m., CBS). George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, starring Eddie Albert.

**See It Now** (Tues. 10 p.m., CBS). *This Is Berlin*, with Edward R. Murrow and a raft of CBS correspondents.



Perhaps 800—like those that are York Conditioned in Cincinnati's beautiful Netherland Plaza?



Or the special needs of a complete shopping center, such as this modern Indianapolis building with its selling areas, offices, storage rooms, etc.



You may be thinking of just a room or two as in this small frame house.



## How many rooms do you want to air condition?



All the rooms in an existing office building like the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Building in Greensboro, N. C.?



Thousands of rooms in a plant office building like New York's Empire State Building?



Passenger and crew's quarters in a great ship like the new S. S. United States?



More important for you, *how* do you plan to air condition those rooms?

York is in an excellent position to help you answer that question, because, you see, York brought the wonderful cooling to the great variety of rooms above—and hundreds of thousands like them.

### Let's consider your particular problem.

Whether it's tomorrow's newest skyscraper, a building to be modernized, or a single room, it will be worth your while to talk to York. For whatever your needs . . . new, unique, complex, or simple . . . big or small . . . York's wide range of air conditioning equipment and experience assures you of the system to best fit your particular job. That's why York engineers know but one creed: There must be no compromise in air conditioning . . . the system must fit the job.—York Corporation, York, Pennsylvania.

**YORK** AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION  
HEADQUARTERS FOR MECHANICAL COOLING SINCE 1885

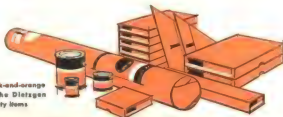




DIETZGEN

EVERYTHING FOR DRAFTING  
SURVEYING & PRINTMAKING

Look for the distinctive black-and-orange  
package that identifies the Dietzgen  
line of more than 8000 quality items



## DIETZGEN Slide Rules



The hands of many generations have known the  
precision and efficiency of these fine instruments

FOR more than six decades, from the beginning to the end of many a distinguished engineering and scientific career, Dietzgen Slide Rules have served the exacting cause of mathematics. There is indeed a tradition about their accuracy, their ease in use, their enduring quality.

The student today, as for generations past, knows his Dietzgen Slide Rule is truly a proud possession for a lifetime, a dependable companion for the years of accomplishment ahead. Yet, today Dietzgen Slide Rules have many more improvements, many more refinements than ever before.

Skilled craftsmanship has excelled its heritage in producing clean, legible division markings and numbers that stand strong and bold against the eye-easing ivory-white facings . . . in making rules that are unsurpassed for fine finish, for pleasing balance, for faultless operation.

Then there are extras—like the new indicator design that gives all-around protection for the glass . . . the belt attachment for carrying the slide rule case of one's belt for student and field use . . . the Data Slip that fits into the case with the rule for ready reference that cuts computation time.

You should make it a point to inspect a Dietzgen Slide Rule today. You will find your expectations exceeded whether it is the famed Maniphase Multiplex Log Log Rule—the Trig type, the Decimal Trig type, the Vector type—or one of the simpler rules to meet simpler needs.

### EUGENE DIETZGEN CO.

Chicago • New York • San Francisco • New Orleans  
Los Angeles • Pittsburgh • Washington • Philadelphia  
• Milwaukee • Dealers in All Principal Cities

DIETZGEN

EVERYTHING FOR DRAFTING  
SURVEYING & PRINTMAKING

### Inspect a Dietzgen Slide Rule

Discover the superiorities of Dietzgen Slide Rules by visiting any Dietzgen Display Room or Dealer, found in all principal cities.

## MILESTONES

**Born.** To June Lockhart, 27, blonde actress of stage (*For Love or Money*), screen (*Meet Me in St. Louis*), and television (*Who Said That?*), and Dr. John Francis Maloney, 41, Manhattan surgeon: their first child, a daughter; in Manhattan. Name: Anne Kathleen. Weight: 6½ lbs.

**Born.** To Tyrone Power III, 39, cinematographer (*Blood and Sand*, *The Mississippi Gambler*), and his second wife, Cinematress Linda Christian (*The Happy Time*) Power, 29: their second child, second daughter; in Hollywood. Name: Tarin Stephanie. Weight: 8 lbs.

**Married.** Lana Turner, 33, cinemactress (*The Merry Widow*); and Lex Barker, 34, Hollywood's tenth Tarzan of the Apes; he for the third time, she for the fifth (her previous marriages to Millionaire Playboy Bob Topping, Businessman Steven Crane—two marriages—Bandleader Artie Shaw, all ended in divorce; in Turin, Italy.

**Married.** John F. (for Fitzgerald) Kennedy, 36, tousle-haired freshman Democratic U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, son of onetime Ambassador to the Court of St. James's Joseph P. Kennedy; and Jacqueline Lee Bouvier, 24, onetime Washington *Times-Herald* inquiring photographer and debutante daughter of Manhattan Financier John V. Bouvier III: in a glittering church ceremony attended by some 700 guests; in Newport, R.I.

**Divorced.** By Gordon Evans Dean, 47, who, after almost three years as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, retired last June to become an executive of Lehman Bros., Manhattan investment bankers: Adelaide Williamson Dean, 48; on grounds of mental cruelty, after 23 years of marriage, two children; in Las Vegas, Nev.

**Died.** Curtis Whitlesley McGraw, 57, president and board chairman of McGraw-Hill, world's largest publishers of technical, scientific and business books and periodicals (*Business Week*, *Aviation Week*, *American Machinist*), son of Founder James H. McGraw; of a coronary occlusion; in Manhattan.

**Died.** Frederick Moore Vinson, 63, Chief Justice of the U.S. since 1946, wartime federal economic czar and longtime Democratic U.S. Representative from Kentucky (1924-29, 1931-38); of a heart attack; in Washington (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS).

**Died.** Lewis Stone, 73, oldtime silent movie star (*Scaramouche*, *The Prisoner of Zenda*) turned Hollywood character actor, best known as Judge Hardy in M-G-M's *Andy Hardy* series; of a heart attack, while chasing three teen-age vandals from his garden; in Hollywood.



An L·O·F Scientist making a resolution test on a sample of the new glare-reducing TV screen.



Here L·O·F Scientists measure haze and light transmission of different development samples of the screen.

## NEW TV SCREEN DEVELOPED BY LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD GREATLY IMPROVES PICTURE CLEARNESS

The picture on your television screen is formed by the contrast between blacks and whites and shades of gray. The clearer the contrasts, the clearer the picture. If excessive brightness throws a haze of light over the picture, the contrasts are not well defined, details are lost, and the picture is not as clear as it can be.

About the time television was growing into wide usage, L·O·F scientists were working in our laboratories to produce automobile windshield glass which would provide easier, more restful seeing on the highway. The result was the glare-reducing *shaded E-Z-Eye* Safety Plate Glass that you now see in so many automobiles.

We applied this research with glass and plastic laminates to the problem of better television optics when, in April, 1952, a large manufacturer asked us to develop a screen which would give a superior picture. We developed a completely new kind of screen—actually a light filter—which reduces the haze of brightness and makes the picture much sharper. It makes television viewing more enjoyable and less tiring.

Both *shaded E-Z-Eye* and the new television screen are a special kind of safety glass, a sandwich composed

of two pieces of glass with a thin sheet of colored plastic between. In the television set, safety glass is used to protect the tube. The plastic is a neutral color, especially formulated to transmit only certain wave lengths of light and block the others.

The new TV screen had to be designed specifically to work with the wave lengths of light produced by this particular television tube. It had to be tailored to the phosphors. In developing a screen, we first had to find a dye suitable for the plastic used in safety glass. Then we had to find the right *color* of dye, with the proper neutrality, absorption bands, and transmittance values. We tried innumerable combinations.

We tested and experimented, using a spectrophotometer and other instruments. Then tested and retested. Many of the test screens produced a better than ordinary picture, but none gave the clarity we believed possible. Finally, after many months, we found the answer, and the new screens are now in use.

For maximum pleasure and eye comfort, be sure the set of your choice is equipped with the new Libbey·Owens·Ford glare-reducing TV screen.

### MILESTONES IN GLASS DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

1930 Safety Glass	1939 Hi-Test Safety Glass
1937 Tuf-flex® Tempered Plate Glass	1939 Curved Automobile Glass
1937 Thermopane® Insulating Glass	1948 E-Z-Eye Safety Glass with the Shaded Windshield
1952 The L·O·F Television Screen	



### GLARE-REDUCING TELEVISION SCREEN

a product of

LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD GLASS COMPANY

Nicholas Building • Toledo, Ohio


• • • PUT THIS ON YOUR MEMO PAD • • •

## CINEMA

**1954**

**It's GOOD BUSINESS to PRODUCE in GEORGIA**

*Investigate industrial advantages of locating and expanding in Georgia. Write to Clark Gaines - Sec'y - for full details*



**GEORGIA DEPT. of COMMERCE**  
100 State Capitol • Atlanta, Georgia

Your business insurance program courts disaster when it fails to reflect changing economic conditions.

**JOHNSON & HIGGINS**  
INSURANCE BROKERS — AVERAGE ADJUSTERS  
65 WALL STREET • NEW YORK 5

New York • Chicago • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Detroit • Cleveland • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh  
Buffalo • Seattle • Wilmington • Vancouver • Winnipeg • Montreal • Toronto • Havana

THE **SOLE** OF ECONOMY

CAT-TEX

**CAT-TEX**

BY CAT'S PAW



**NEW LOWER PRICES!**  
*American Seating*  
**FOLDING CHAIRS**

For Schools, Churches, Lodges, Institutions, Industries  
THREE SEAT STYLES  
plywood, steel, upholstered,  
OVER 1 MILLION IN USE!  
Write Dept. 186

for free illustrated brochure  
**AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY**  
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan



this is no time to be without

**TIME**

### Critical Times

If the hour of crisis had not yet struck in Hollywood, the times were at least unsettling:

¶ At Republic Pictures, where four new stages are being built to make films for television, President Herbert Yates noted that his laboratory processed more TV film than motion picture film in the past year. "There's only one way to beat television," said Yates. "That's to get in it."

¶ Director Frank (It Happened One Night) Capra revealed that he has been preparing a series of educational TV movies for the past year. Titled *Man, the Explorer*, each film will run about an hour as a "combination of entertainment and factual science like LIFE magazine is doing."

¶ Twentieth Century-Fox, which last month suspended film production in Great Britain (so that its personnel abroad could bone up on Fox's new CinemaScope), admitted it would shut down Hollywood production for a month this fall. The New York Times estimated that Fox's total layoff of Hollywood personnel would reach 30 to 50% by October.

¶ Things were so slow at M-G-M that Joan Crawford, working on *Torch Song*, had the full use of three dressing rooms.

¶ At Paramount, where even the big tank (for shooting water scenes) was dry, most of the gardeners were let go and secretaries were permitted to uproot the plants and take them home.

¶ Hollywood's Production Code Administration announced some changes in the self-censorship system. Among the subjects to be okayed for filming will be drinking (the anti-drinking clause dates back to Prohibition days) and miscegenation (which already figures in the current *Return to Paradise*—TIME, July 20).

### The New Pictures

**Desperate Moment** (J. Arthur Rank: Universal International) tries to do for West Berlin what *The Third Man* did so successfully for Vienna. Refugee Dirk Bogarde has confessed to a murder he did not commit because he thinks he has nothing left to live for. But as soon as he begins serving his life term, his long-lost girl friend (Mai Zetterling) turns up. Breaking out of jail to clear his name, Bogarde is hounded through the rubble-strewn runty by the police and matches wits with skulking black-marketeers. The film fails because its events are too predictable for suspense, its hero and heroine too coldly competent for sympathy, and its villain (Albert Lieven) too inept to generate excitement.

**Mr. Scoutmaster** (20th Century-Fox) enacts one more battle in Clifton Webb's long movie war with children. Perhaps because he is opposed this time by as potent an organization as the Boy Scouts Webb is considerably more mellow than in his *Mr. Belvedere* days: he strikes only one urchin (and then with only a blob of

*Tick-Tock...Tick-Tock... IT WAS WORTH THE WAIT!*



*The whiskey that didn't watch the clock  
seven long years!*

TWO THINGS to consider in a whiskey: The whiskey you begin with; the time you age it. Old Charter goes into the barrel the noblest whiskey ever distilled. Seven years' aging ripens, mellows its flavor, until Old Charter is ready to show you how fine Bourbon can be!

**OLD CHARTER**



KENTUCKY'S FINEST  
STRAIGHT BOURBON

STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY • 7 YEARS OLD • 86 PROOF  
OLD CHARTER DISTILLERY COMPANY • LOUISVILLE, KY.

Making savings  
every day for these  
famous firms ...

# Burroughs Sensimatic

ACCOUNTING MACHINES

For greater savings in just about every accounting operation, take a good look at Burroughs Sensimatics. These versatile accounting machines handle jobs faster, with greater accuracy. And they are so easy to use that even beginners can quickly do expert work. No wonder so many famous firms around the world turn to Burroughs Sensimatics to save time and money. You can make savings, too—just call your Burroughs branch office, listed in the yellow pages of your telephone book, or write Burroughs Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan.

WHEREVER THERE'S BUSINESS THERE'S

## Burroughs



### CANNON MILLS

This leading firm in the textile industry has used Burroughs equipment since the early 1900's. Today Cannon uses the Sensimatic to handle accounts receivable and related reports, and lists speed and ease of operation as outstanding Sensimatic features.



### THE STETSON SHOE COMPANY

The Stetson Shoe Company, manufacturers of fine footwear for men, find the Sensimatic "extremely fast" on accounts receivable. "Operators learn to use the machine very easily and quickly."

### BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.

Entering its second century of service, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, makers of the finest quality optical products, finds the flexibility of the Sensimatic Accounting Machine ideally suited for handling its world-wide accounts receivable.



### THE GATES RUBBER COMPANY

Greatly increased efficiency in the posting of accounts receivable has been achieved at The Gates Rubber Company, world's largest manufacturer of V-belts, with Burroughs Sensimatic Accounting Machines.







CLIFTON WEBB  
One more battle.

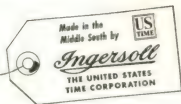
ice cream), and soon loses his heart to a frog-voiced eight-year-old (George Winslow). Webb takes over an unruly troop of Scouts because, as a writer of TV children's shows, he thinks he should know more about the space-ship set.

The film milks a few laughs by dressing Webb up as a scoutmaster and turning him loose on an overnight hike with his irreverent charges. Unfortunately, the whole thing soon turns from slapstick to sentiment as Webb and his wife (Frances Dee) decide to adopt Master Winslow. Edmund Gwenn does his twinkling best as a clergyman in on the plot to make a child-lover of Webb.

**Mr. Denning Drives North** (Carroll) is a better-than-average British thriller. John (*Great Expectations*) Mills, a successful jet-aircraft designer, suddenly begins to neglect his work, takes to drink, and wakes up screaming from nightmares. When he attempts suicide by crashing his plane, his wife (Phyllis Calvert) has it out with him, learns that he has accidentally killed an unsavory admirer of their daughter (Eileen Moore). What bothers Mills is not so much the killing as the fact that the dead man's body (which he had thrown in a ditch to make it seem a hit & run accident) has mysteriously disappeared.

With his wife's help, Mills sets out to look for the missing corpse, discovers that the body was robbed and buried by a passing gypsy. His daughter's new suitor, a U.S. patent lawyer (Sam Wanamaker), gets idealistically involved in the case and, in clearing the gypsy of murder, relentlessly involves his future father-in-law in the crime. What is good about the

## American Industry Chooses the Middle South



These great American names—and scores of others as well known—are part of the Middle South. Industrialists have found unusually favorable conditions in the Middle South. Along with the area's natural resources they saw fast-growing domestic and world markets. They found dependable, low-cost power and natural gas, friendly, cooperative citizens and year 'round mild climate.

That is why industrial leaders like The United States Time Corporation, Alexander Smith, Inc. and International Harvester Company prosper and develop along with the rapidly growing Middle South. They have confidence in its future.

Look into your future in THE MIDDLE SOUTH!



For further information write

### the Middle South

Area Office, 211 INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART, New Orleans, Louisiana or any of these business-managed, tax-paying electric and gas service companies:

ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
Pine Bluff, Ark.  
LOUISIANA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
New Orleans 14, La.

MISSISSIPPI POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
Jackson 113, Miss.  
NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INC.  
New Orleans 9, La.

PRINTERS...



SECRETARIES...



EXECUTIVES AGREE...



**Hammermill's 4 Bond papers  
are now better than ever!**

*Better to print!*

*Better to work with!*

*Better to look at!*



**LUXURIOUS Cockatone Bond** is a handsome letterhead paper which, with thousands of users, has proved itself "more for the money." Hammermill skill has made it moderate in cost, yet it will lend prestige and dignity to your business correspondence.

**VERSATILE Hammermill Bond** is now available in a brilliant blue-white, plus twelve popular colors, with greater snap and crackle, increased bulk and strength. Consistently fine in quality, it is the paper most used in America for letterheads and business forms.

**STURDY Management Bond**, watermarked, is now available in a more pleasing white with new brightness plus higher bulk and strength. Choose it for business printing where you need a watermarked bond that will provide you with satisfaction at surprisingly low cost.

**FAST-RUNNING Whippet Bond** has a new, blue-white appearance, plus greater opacity, and stand-out strength characteristics. It constantly provides trouble-free feeding on automatic equipment and assures you of good performance with an economy in cost that is unusual.

★ ★ ★

**GREATER ALL-ROUND value and versatility** are now available to you in these 4 well-known bond papers by Hammermill. With striking new improvements they now, more than ever, represent standards of bond-paper quality. Your own printer can help you choose among them to find just the paper you need for a distinctive letterhead... a sales-winning mailing piece... or a work-saving printed form. For samples of these famous bonds write on your business letterhead for the "4 Bonds" sample book to Hammermill Paper Company, 1453 East Lake Road, Erie 6, Pennsylvania.



You can obtain business printing on better-than-ever bond papers by Hammermill wherever you see this shield on a printer's window. Let it be your guide to printing satisfaction.

**HAMMERMILL**  
THE BEST KNOWN  
NAME IN PAPER

film is the full-bodied characterization of the killer as a man willing to compromise—but only up to a certain point—to save his own life. Its chief surprise is an ending calculated to stun moviegoers accustomed to Hollywood's sin-must-be-punished production code.

**99 River Street** (United Artists) retells the surefire old story of the worm who turns. Cabdriver John Payne is an ex-pug who gets his first brass-knuckle treatment from fate when an eye injury ends his boxing career just as he is on the brink of winning the world's heavy-weight championship. In quick succession, he is deceived by his wife, played for a sucker by an aspiring actress (Evelyn Keyes), unjustly accused of assault & battery, framed for murder, hammered to a pulp by one gangster, pistol-whipped by another, and shot by a third. Before it is too late, Payne loses his temper and beats up everybody in sight—a magic Hollywood formula that enables him to corral all the criminals, clear his name, and settle down happily in a rose-covered gas station with Actress Keyes, who has had a change of heart.

#### CURRENT & CHOICE

**Roman Holiday.** Newcomer Audrey Hepburn goes on a hilarious tour of Rome with Gregory Peck and Eddie Albert, as Director William Wyler adds some new twists to a popular old comedy-romance plot (TIME, Sept. 7).

**The Cruel Sea.** One of the best of the World War II films, based on Nicholas Monsarrat's bestseller and filled with the salt spray and shellbursts of naval warfare (TIME, Aug. 24).

**From Here to Eternity.** James Jones's wild (and sometimes woolly) novel about life in the peacetime Army, compressed into a hard, tensely acted movie (TIME, Aug. 10).

**The Master of Ballantrae.** Wielding his trusty claymore, Errol Flynn hacks his way from Scotland to the New World and back in a rousing film version of Robert Louis Stevenson's 18th century thriller (TIME, Aug. 3).

**Return to Paradise.** A totalitarian South Seas island gets an imaginative helping of love and democracy from Gary Cooper (TIME, July 20).

**The Sea Around Us.** The Technicolor camera prowls the ocean floor: some beautiful scenes, but lacking the majestic sweep of Rachel Carson's 1951 bestseller (TIME, July 20).

**The Moon Is Blue.** Disapproved by the Legion of Decency and the U.S. Navy, but a nice little comedy all the same (TIME, July 6).

**The 5,000 Fingers of Dr. T.** Why a small boy hates piano teachers, inventively told in Technicolor (TIME, June 22).

**Julius Caesar.** Hollywood comes to grips with Shakespeare and, for once, very nearly holds its own (TIME, June 1).

**Shane.** A horse opera brought to machine-tooled, Technicolor perfection; with Alan Ladd, Van Heflin, Jean Arthur (TIME, April 13).

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## BOOKS

### The September Glut

As every publisher knows or thinks he knows, books sell poorly in the summer-time, so new books are held off the market until Labor Day, then dumped into bookstores in a glut. This sales philosophy is at least debatable—e.g., with close to 900 titles scheduled for publication in September alone, a good many are bound to be overlooked by readers. But the first fall outpourings do show what authors have been up to, and this week's list contains something for everybody. A sampling:

Harvard Historian **Samuel Eliot Morison** has taken a short leave of his massive

**Tarcov's** first novel, *Bravo My Monster* (Regnery). Tarcov is no Franz Kafka, his obvious master, but his symbol-laden story of a man imprisoned in his own home by a monster generates high tension.

Some good reading that could easily be lost in the whirl is **Giovanni Verga's** *Little Novels of Sicily* (Grove). Verga, who died in 1922, was one of Italy's great writers, and these strong, tender stories of life at its most universal levels are among his best. After Verga, Frenchman **Gil Buhet's** *The Innocent Knights* (Viking) may seem like Gallic fluff. Actually, it is a charming story about a gang of school-boys who shut themselves up in a moated

lived on charity and the wits of Grandma Lausch, an imperious boarder who tried to teach Augie principles of good behavior. But Augie tailed along with neighborhood hoodlums, stole pennies from newstands, quarters from a shop where he briefly worked, ladies' handbags in a planned robbery. While older brother Simon, out to get rich, was learning to knot a bow tie and be charming to ladies, Augie was working the angles at some very odd jobs (coining dogs, stealing books, smuggling immigrants over the Canadian border) and wondering what life was all about.

Augie became nurse and companion to William Einhorn, a lecherous, conniving old paralytic. To Augie, Einhorn was in a class with Caesar, Machiavelli and Ulysses ("I'm not kidding when I enter Ein-



MORISON



GOUDGE



MORRIS



TAYLOR



MUNSARRAT

Also monsters, schoolboys and 225 kegs of palm wine.

history of the U.S. Navy in World War II to assemble a collection of his historical essays, *By Land and by Sea* (Knopf). Written with his usual clarity and common sense, they range in subject from the clipper ships of Massachusetts to history as a literary art, a piece that should be required reading for all academic historians.

New Zealander **Antony Alpers** has written a book that will become required reading of a sort. His literary biography, *Katherine Mansfield* (Knopf), is a conscientious job laced with fresh facts about a writer whose real career was neurotic self-destruction. Another literary collection of the season sells for only 35¢: in *New Poems* (Ballantine), **Rolfe Humphries** has gathered some 200 poems by more than 50 fellow practitioners, many famous (Wallace Stevens, Marianne Moore), many virtually unknown.

For those who like a cozy novel with a basically predictable outcome, there is **Elizabeth Goudge's** *The Heart of the Family* (Coward-McCann). Author Goudge has a highly developed bestseller touch, and her simple story of family life in England is just what her fans might have ordered. As far from the Goudge world as possible is the African world of First Novelist **Amos Tutuola's** *The Palm-Wine Drinkard* (Grove), a world of myth, legend and fantasy. The language is odd and flavorsome, as befits a book whose hero drinks 225 kegs of palm wine every day.

Just as offbeat, but with a U.S. setting, though it might be anywhere, is **Oscar**

ruin until their unjust elders and school-masters are ready to treat them like human beings.

Four novelists with solid reputations hold most of the ground they have already gained but gain little new in their latest books. **Nicholas** (*The Cruel Sea*) **Monsarrat** gets as far away from ships and war as he can in *The Story of Esther Costello* (Knopf). It is a skillfully written attack on the ruthless ballyhoo which makes an innocent handicapped girl the center of a charity racket. Another novelist who finds it hard to do anything seriously wrong is **Wright Morris**. In *The Deep Sleep* (Scribner), he dissects the private lives of a Philadelphia Main Line family, and shows that things aren't what they seem to the neighbors. In his new book, *In Love* (Harper), **Alfred Hayes**, author of *The Girl on the Via Flaminia*, explores an unpleasant Manhattan love affair without writing an unpleasant book. In *The Sleeping Beauty* (Viking), British Novelist **Elizabeth Taylor** tells of a middle-age love affair at an English seaside resort.

In October, the publishers are planning to bring out several hundred more.

### What Makes Augie Run?

THE ADVENTURES OF AUGIE MARCH (536 pp.)—Saul Bellow—Viking (\$4.50).

Augie March had not yet attained the age of immortality when his father abandoned Augie's simple-minded mother and her three sons, one an idiot, in a Chicago slum. The impoverished Jewish family

horn in this eminent list"). Einhorn's idea of buying his wife a new living-room suite was to burn the old one and pay with the insurance money. Before being ruined in the Crash, he gave Augie a damaged set of the Harvard Classics and assured him that Augie himself could determine what he would become.

*The Adventures of Augie March* is concerned with Augie's quest to learn his own character and destiny. Novelist Saul Bellow (*Dangling Man*, *The Victim*) has handed over his typewriter to his hero, to let him tell his own story in his own way. As a result, the book, which has a kind of self-generating power and authenticity, reads more like fictionalized memoirs than a novel. Self-educated, slum-bred Augie writes with a combination of raw, breezy slang and literary allusion that is often houghy and effective, although too frequently his over-enthusiastic prose is merely bloated. But Augie is a bubbling, vivacious fellow who knows how to smile at the world and laugh at himself, and despite its faults of narrative, style and taste, the story is good enough to push 38-year-old Saul Bellow to the forefront of the younger, postwar U.S. novelists.

**Love & Lizards**, Augie is a union organizer when, one night, true love knocks on his door in the form of Thea Fenchel, a rich girl with a predatory eye and a penchant for reptiles. Thea is the big thing in Augie's life: he feels "threaded to her as if through the skin."

They go to Mexico to hunt lizards with an eagle, a passion of Thea's that Augie



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scarcely questions. While they train the eagle, love waxes. But the eagle is a craven; when a lizard bites him, he flaps off. Love wanes as Thea takes to collecting snakes and Augie takes to poker. It dies completely after Augie spends a night with Stella, a beautiful tart.

Back in Chicago, brother Simon has married for money and made more, but Augie still doesn't know what he wants. An intellectual friend tries to guess: "O King David! O Plutarch and Seneca! O chivalry! . . . O Strozzi Palace. O Weimar! O Don Giovanni. O lineaments of



NOVELIST BELLOW

O lineaments of gratified desire!

gratified desire! O godlike man! Tell me, pal, am I getting warm?" He is. But by this time, war has come, and Augie, joining the merchant marine, goes to New York. He sees Stella there, marries her, and reflects that he doesn't envy his brother. "seeing I was married to a woman I loved and therefore I was advancing on the only true course of life."

**Everybody is Inside.** At war's end, Augie is living in Paris with Stella and, as usual, is deep in illicit business. But he feels he has arrived at wisdom. A man's character is his fate, Augie believes, and "this fate, or what he settles for, is also his character." The real battle, unseen from the outside, is internal, where "you labor, you wage and combat, settle scores, remember insults, fight, reply, deny, blab, denounce, triumph, outwit, overcome, vindicate, cry, persist, absolve, die and rise again. All by yourself! Where is everybody? Inside your breast and skin."

Augie knows that what he has been running after is to stop running. ("When striving stops, the truth comes as a gift—bounty, harmony, love . . .") He asks: "Is the laugh at nature—including eternity—that it thinks it can win over us and the power of hope?" And answers, Chicago-style: "Nah, nah! . . . It never will."

## The Art of Not Dying

THE BOAT (101 pp.)—Walter Gibson—Houghton Mifflin (\$2.50).

THE SURVIVORS (246 pp.)—Ronald McKie—Bobbs-Merrill (\$3).

After the decisive battles come the mop-ups; after the sagas of armies and divisions come the stories of death in lonely corners. *The Survivors*, by Ronald McKie, and *The Boat*, by Walter Gibson, have a minor historical importance in that they fill out the sorry tale of the Japanese conquest of the Netherlands East Indies in 1942; but the strength of both books lies in their accounts of how a few score men and women confronted death.

The survivors of Author McKie's title are ten men who went down with the Australian light cruiser *Perth* in Sunda Strait at 12:25 a.m. on March 1, 1942 and came up again to tell the tale. They told it after the war to Author McKie, an Australian newsman, who writes in a brisk style that makes for good reading, if for something less than the national epic he frankly says he intended.

**Elegance on a Plank.** Perhaps the most intrepid of the *Perth* survivors was Engineer Lieut. Frank Gillan. When the second torpedo hit and *Perth* keeled over, he was trapped far below decks. Only perfect presence of mind and the lucky chance that his Mae West was only half-inflated saved him. As the water rose in the sinking hull, Gillan calmly let himself float upward with it through the pitch-dark passages of the ship, the air in his life jacket buoying him gently, but not so much as to force him against the overhead, where he could not maneuver. After a few awful minutes, he drifted out of the *Perth* like a ghost from the tomb.

All night Lieut. Gillan and several hundred of his shipmates were swirling down Sunda Strait toward the Indian Ocean through waters slick with oil and glaring in the searchlights of the triumphant Japs. In the morning a raft full of wounded and exhausted sailors saw the sight of their lives—Gillan sitting elegantly on a large plank, dressed in nothing but his Mae West and an officer's pith helmet. As he swept by, the lieutenant politely tipped his topi and remarked in clipped tones, "Good morning, gentlemen."

Humor was much, but what was the most help to the men of the *Perth* was the sense of tradition and group solidarity. *The Survivors* is thick with recollections of men in shark-infested waters who supported men they had never known, or gave their places on rafts to the wounded, or kept their mates awake and alive by jabbing planks in their faces. Morale of this sort held out for several days, until all the men McKie writes about had managed to get ashore on Java.

**Murder in the Bow.** In *The Boat*, it was every man for himself in one of the less altruistic episodes in the annals of the sea. Author Gibson's gory little memoir, a classic of its kind, begins when the Dutch steamer *Rooseboom*, carrying more than 500 evacuees from Malaya, was tor-

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pedged in the Indian Ocean, halfway to Ceylon, Gibson was one of 135 survivors who swam to the only lifeboat left afloat, one designed to hold 28 (50 got aboard). Like many of the others, Gibson was wounded: his collarbone was fractured and a shell fragment had lodged in his leg.

On the first day, the captain took stock of their supplies: a case of bully beef (48 twelve-ounce cans), two seven-pound cans of fried spiced rice, 48 cans of condensed milk, about six quarts of fresh water.

The first death came the first day. A young soldier, doing his stint in the water to "lessen the rigors of overcrowding," was stung by a sea creature and died in agony. That night, the first man went insane. The next day, 20 men built a raft of flotsam to tow behind the boat. All 20 climbed aboard. The raft sank slowly until they were half under water. In three days' time, all were dead.

Soon people on the boat began to dream "fierce vivid dreams of food and friendly gatherings." In many, the dreams became hallucinations. A soldier drank from the sea. "It's fresh!" he cried. Many more struggled to the side, instantly convinced that a miracle had happened. Some even shared the hallucination. "He's right," they said, "it is fresh!" Those who drank too much went into a coma from which they emerged "crazed and suicidal."

One night there was an unusual amount of screaming and shouting. In the morning 20 people were missing. Dully the survivors realized that five soldiers in the how seats had formed a murder gang.

Many killed themselves. Of these, Gibson reports a "strange feature": "As people decided to jump overboard, they seemed to resent the fact that others were being left with a chance of safety. They would try to seize the rations and fling them overboard [or] pull the bung which would let in the water."

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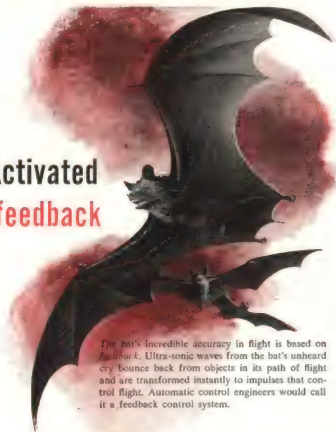
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the death ship was a Mrs. Nunn, the widow of a British colonial officer who went down with the *Roseboom*. She became a sort of spiritual mother for the derelicts. A few days before she died, she took a Bible that someone had salvaged and read a religious service to all her companions. Not long after that, Gibson organized a counterattack against the murder gang and threw them overboard.

Days went by in a daze of weakness. All at once, Gibson realized that there were only seven people left alive—himself, another white man, four Javanese and a Chinese girl named Doris Lim, who had been a British secret agent. The Javanese attacked the other white man and began to eat him while he was still alive. The oldest Javanese died the same night.

The next night the boat drifted to land, the island of Sipora, off Sumatra. One of the Javanese was killed in the surf, but the four survivors of about 30 days in the open sea were picked up by some Malays and nursed back to health. Later, when the Japs came, Gibson was sent to prison camp. Doris Lim, it turned out, had survived the sea only to meet death before a Japanese firing squad.

Why did Gibson live when every other white man died? Gibson gives a number of reasons. After 13 years in tropical service, he was used to the sun and a hard outdoor life. Because of his broken collarbone he was spared the exhausting sessions in the water during the early days of the trip. More important still: "I early adopted a mood of passivity." Most important of all: "I was determined not to die... The body can always summon the last flicker of energy. But it has to be dictated by a refusal to accept death, a determination not to die, a knowledge that one was not meant to end like this."

### RECENT & READABLE

**The Spirit of St. Louis**, by Charles A. Lindbergh. An engrossing re-creation of the epoch-making flight, by the man who made it (TIME, Sept. 14).

**Lélio**, by André Maurois. A fine biography of the restless woman who called herself George Sand (TIME, Sept. 14).

**The Worldly Philosophers**, by Robert Heilbroner. A lively guided tour through 11: minds and times of some of history's most influential economic thinkers (TIME, Sept. 7).

**Ambush for the Hunter**, by F. L. Green. Communist spies. British counterespies and muted heartbreak in a British middle-class marriage, all adding up to rattling good suspense (TIME, Aug. 31).

**Hitler's Secret Conversations**, by Adolf Hitler (introduced by British Historian H. R. Trevor-Roper). The Führer's unguarded, all-night talk fests, taken down in shorthand by party associates, give an excellent insight into a weird and fascinating mind (TIME, Aug. 31).

**The Unconquered**, by Ben Ames Williams. A posthumously published sequel to *House Divided*, full of carefully researched history, violence in Reconstruction days and tears over spilled mint juleps (TIME, Aug. 24).



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## MISCELLANY

**Scale of Values.** In Toledo, police ar-  
rested (and later acquitted) Fortuneteller  
Addie D. Heller, 40, for charging \$1 to  
predict the future, \$5 to reveal lucky lot-  
tery numbers, \$10 for surefire advice on  
how to get a husband.

**Burning Question.** In Jersey City, N.J.,  
during a heat wave, the Rev. Paul N.  
Jewett erected a sign in front of his  
Emory Methodist Church: "Now that  
you know how hot Hell is, what are you  
going to do about it?"

**Gravitation.** In Hastings, Neb., ar-  
rested for reckless driving, a motorist told  
Judge Joseph Hallman: "Well, sir, I guess  
I was thinking about politics and just nat-  
urally drifted a bit to left of center."

**Mission Accomplished.** In Richmond,  
sent to deliver a telegram to the medical  
college of Virginia Hospital, Western Union  
Messenger Paul Allen, 18, collapsed  
from heat exhaustion three blocks from  
his destination, was taken to the hospital  
in an ambulance, revived and delivered  
his telegram.

**To the Letter.** In Omaha, instructed  
by Mrs. Hubert Miller to "move anything  
not nailed down," Mover's Helper George  
R. Bickel was arrested two hours later for  
carrying \$4,725 worth of her jewelry to his  
hotel room.

**Default.** In Salt Lake City, John W.  
Marx, suing for divorce after two years  
and ten months of marriage, charged that  
his wife Maria has "failed, neglected and  
refused to provide the plaintiff with ne-  
cessities of life."

**Testing.** In Columbus, Ohio, Walter  
Doring, chief chemist for the State De-  
partment of Liquor Control, was found  
guilty of drunken driving.

**Subtotal Recall.** In Denver, when de-  
tectives asked six boys, aged nine to 13,  
about the 40 burglaries they had com-  
mitted, their leader angrily replied: "How  
do you expect us to remember? We pulled  
some of those jobs when we were just  
little kids."

**The Pal.** In Washington, D.C., after  
lending his new De Soto to his friend  
Thomas Cole, Kyriacos Timotheou took  
a look under the hood, found that his  
new engine had been replaced by an old  
1950 model, asked police to arrest Cole,  
who explained: "I put the motor in my  
car to break it in and was going to give  
it back..."

**Face-Saver.** In St. Jean La Joterie,  
France, missing for almost a month,  
Farmer François Marchand turned up  
well and cheerful at his home, told dis-  
satisfied relatives that he had been in the  
loft of his barn all the time: "I wanted  
to grow a beard in private."

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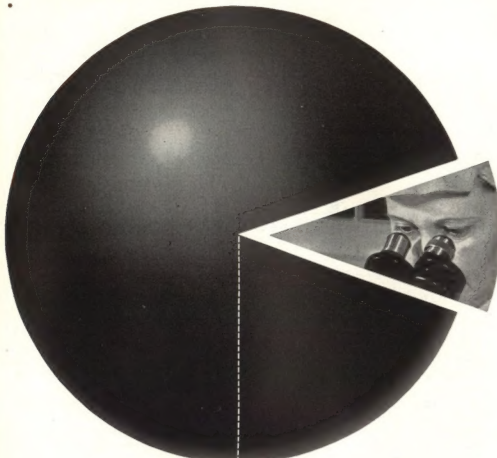
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# An Historic Announcement about Old Crow "The Greatest Name in Bourbon"

*To meet the demand for a lighter, milder prestige bourbon,  
the world-famous Old Crow Distillery now offers an 86 Proof bottling of Old Crow,  
lower in price, as a companion to the traditional 100 Proof Bottled in Bond*

As you know, there are hundreds of whiskey brands in America. Yet you can count almost on the fingers of one hand those few select brands that have won for themselves so unique an acceptance that their prestige equals that of the products of any American industry.

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*2½ gallons a day was Crow's original production*

Today, to meet the growing demand for a fine bourbon that is lighter and milder than the world famous 100 Proof Bottled in Bond, the time-honored Old Crow distillery now offers a bottling of celebrated Old Crow at 86 Proof. (Available now in addition to the regular 100 Proof Bonded bottling.)

This means that if you are among those who prefer their bourbon lighter in taste, you can now enjoy the famous brand that was favored by Mark Twain and Henry

Clay — and described by Daniel Webster as "the finest in the world." You can enjoy it at a reasonable price, too. For the resultant savings in taxes and other costs will be passed along to you . . . and you'll be able to get your 86 Proof Old Crow generally for under \$5 for 4/5 qt.

Old Crow has deep and historic roots in America. It's been over a hundred years since Dr. James Crow built his tiny distillery on the Kentucky frontier. Prior to his arrival, distilling was a crude process done after the manner of the old mammy's formula for bread-making by taking "a passel" of meal, "a passel" of malt, about "so much" water, b'iled down until it was done. Dr. Crow, a graduate of the College of Medicine and Surgery in Edinburgh,



*James Crow ships a barrel of his whiskey to Henry Clay*

Scotland, revolutionized this process by introducing scientific methods. He experimented and studied until he at last reached the nice proportions that were

destined to bring world renown to the whiskey that bore his name.

Today this same distinctive Old Crow taste can be shared alike by you who prefer the traditional 100 Proof Bottled in Bond (ask your dealer for the Bond) and by you who have been wanting so fine a bourbon, but milder in taste (ask your dealer for the 86 Proof).

\*\*\*

## **NOW—TWO GREAT BOTTINGS!**

### **86 PROOF Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey**

*Celebrated Old Crow — lighter,  
milder and lower-priced than the  
100 Proof Bottled in Bond*

\*\*\*

### **BOTTLED IN BOND 100 PROOF Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey**

*The most famous of bonded bourbons available as usual*

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The introduction of this 86 Proof bottling will enable many thousands more to join the ranks of celebrated Americans and lovers of fine bourbon everywhere who agree that Old Crow is the finest Kentucky whiskey ever put into glass.



THE OLD CROW DISTILLERY COMPANY, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



## DANIEL WEBSTER VISITS JAMES CROW'S DISTILLERY

The great orator unhesitatingly pronounced his friend Crow's Kentucky whiskey

*"the finest in the world"*

# OLD CROW

*Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey*

Distiller James Crow was rightly proud of the praise of such men as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. You, too, will agree with these distinguished statesmen once you taste Old Crow — now available in a milder 86 Proof as well as in the traditional 100 Proof Bottled in Bond.

*"The Greatest Name in Bourbon"*



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MILDER  
86 PROOF



BOTTLED  
IN BOND  
100 PROOF



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*Anne Jeffreys  
AND  
Bob Sterling  
tell why they  
changed to  
CAMELS*



*Anne:* I CHANGED TO CAMELS YEARS  
AGO BECAUSE TO ME THEY TASTE BETTER  
AND ARE SO MILD. YOU TRY THEM, TOO.

*Bob:* SO MANY FRIENDS SMOKE  
CAMELS, I TRIED THEM AND FOUND I LIKE  
THEM BETTER THAN ANY OTHER CIGARETTE.

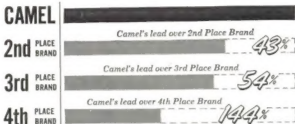


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